

GERMANY OFFICIALLY DECIDES FOR RENEWAL OF RUTHLESS SUBMARINE WARFARE!

Believed United States Has Sent Warning Against Breaking of Solemn Pledge!

DECLARE U.S. WILL SEVER RELATIONS IF PLEDGE BROKEN

Washington Says Germany
To Be Warned Against
New Program

DEFINITE ACTION

Is Decided by Government;
Will First Safeguard
American Interests

CLOSE N.Y. HARBOR

All Sailings Temporarily
Forbidden; German Ves-
sels Plan Dash

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, February 1.—It is
believed that a communication has
been sent, or is about to be sent,
to Germany, warning her against
unrestricted submarine warfare
and threatening a severance of
relations if Germany persists in
breaking her pledge to the United
States.

Washington, February 1.—Presi-
dent Wilson and Secretary of State
Lansing conferred for an hour today,
after which it became known that
the Government has already begun
to formulate definite steps anent the
new German submarine warfare.
The situation is regarded as very
grave. It is intimated that some
kind of action has already been
taken but its nature is not indicated.
Preliminary consideration of the Ger-
man Note has occasioned expressions
of opinion giving the impression that
the situation is viewed with extreme
gravity. Prompt action is expected.
There are indications that the
Government's course will not be an-
nounced until certain steps have been
taken through the Navy Department
and Treasury to safeguard American
ports and other interests.

High indignation prevails concern-
ing the German Note and the opinion
is freely expressed that a severance
of relations is inevitable.

Ask for U. S. Co-operation
New York, January 31.—A des-
patch from Berlin states that a Ger-
man Note, based on President
Wilson's address to the Senate, has
been communicated to neutrals. It
declares that the rejection of the
peace offer she has made forces
Germany to disregard the restric-
tions of naval warfare from February
1 and asks the United States to co-
operate to prevent sacrifice of life by
warning American ships not to enter
certain barred zones.

New York, February 1.—The Cot-
ton Market, when it opened this
morning, experienced an unprece-
dented break in prices but recovered
later. The Stock Markets were
similarly affected and the wildest
selling occurred since the outbreak
of the war.

Close New York Harbor
The harbor of New York was closed
this evening, all departures being
forbidden and a torpedo-boat stop-
ping all arrivals at Quarantine Is-
land. The port has now been un-
sealed.

It is believed that the German
merchants in New York Harbor
were preparing to dash out to sea.
Police are guarding the docks where
five Hamburg-America liners are in-
terned.

The newspapers consider Ger-
many's announcement of ruthless
submarine warfare as the gravest
issue of the war. Many urge an im-
mediate severance of diplomatic re-
lations and several, notably the New
York World, favor handing Count
(Continued on Page 2)

All Trade With Entente Is Forbidden by Germany, Who Threatens Neutral Vessels

Allows Five Days for Return to Home Ports; Permits
U. S. Passenger Service Once Weekly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, January 31.—A German
Note handed to the Government says
that Germany and Austria forbid
absolutely the commerce of neutrals
with the Allies and will torpedo all
ships, without respecting their flag
or cargo. They give all ships five
days to return to neutral ports.
After the Cabinet had discussed
the German Note, the Minister
of the Interior conferred with
the editors of the newspapers,
communicated to them the con-
tents of the Note and added that,
in view of the necessity of de-
fending Spanish neutrality and the
gravity of the position, the Cabinet
appealed to the patriotism of them
all to observe a discreet composure
as it feared that when the purport
of the Note—which meant interrup-
tion of their foreign trade and grave
internal dislocation—became known
disorders might occur, particularly
in the Eastern districts. The Note
also made it necessary to prevent all
unnecessary consumption of com-
modities.

The newspapers declare that the
new German submarine warfare
threatens Spain with hunger and
ruin. They significantly remark that
they are waiting to see what the
United States will do.

Route for Hospital-ships
Amsterdam, February 1.—A Ger-
man memorandum states that the
route from the West and South of
France to the West of England will
remain free for hospital-ships.

A memorandum which accompanies
the German Note prohibits traffic in
the waters around Great Britain, France
and Italy and in certain areas of the
Mediterranean. The exceptions are
from America to Falmouth and from
Falmouth to Southwold.

It permits an American passenger
service with Falmouth once a week,
defining the route such ships must
follow and the elaborate signs they

must carry. The American Govern-
ment must guarantee that such ships
do not carry contraband.

Germany has notified Holland that
she is willing to make special pro-
vision in respect to mail and passen-
ger traffic from Flushing to South-
wold.

Competent circles regard Ger-
many's announcement of ruthless
submarine warfare with grave
anxiety.

Will Paralyze Holland

The Dutch press dwells on the risk
of cutting off sea-borne imports and
exports and the entire paralysis of
industry through Germany's latest
threat.

The Telegram states that Germany
is resorting to this new, desperate
action because she is aware that she
cannot win. The time has come,
now or never, when Holland must
seriously ask where her interests lie.
The reply to this, without
doubt, is the Allies, who are fighting
for the freedom of our country.

The Handelsblad associates the re-
cent rumors of German troop con-
centrations and fortifications on the
eastern frontier of Holland with the
new German measure and deduces
that Germany is convinced that Hol-
land will be forced to take up arms
against the Allies.

London, February 1.—Mr. Asquith,
in a speech at Ladybank, said that
the victory of the Allies is inevitable
and the notion that the struggle is
about to end in a stale-mate a mere
dream. He urged all to subscribe
their utmost to the war loan and
also the necessity for mobilizing and
organizing labor.

He denounced the new German
submarine warfare, admitted the
situation was grave but said that
the Navy and measures such as the
arming of merchantmen, accelera-
tion of construction and allocation of
the tonnage resources of the Allies
are all being used in order to counter
the campaign.

Siems-Carey to Build 900 Miles of Railway

Authorise Tracks Connecting
Hunan and Kwangtung And
Honan With Hupeh

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 2.—According to
the Peking Daily News the first two
railways to be built by the Siems-
Carey Syndicate are the Chuchow-
Chingchow railway, which connects
Hunan and Kwangtung, and the
Railway from Chowchikow, Honan,
to Siang-yang-yang, Hupeh. The
first line is 700 miles in length, and
the second one 200 miles.

COMBING-OUT PROCESS EXTENDED TO FRANCE

Lyautey, However, Refuses To
Press Allies To Increase
Number of Effectives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 31.—The debate
in the Chamber of Deputies on the
Bill to re-examine men who have
been rejected or exempted from
military service is expected to last
for some days, seventy-eight amend-
ments testifying to the opposition to
the measure.

General Lyautey, the Minister of
War, in his maiden speech, said that
the Bill would enable men who had
recovered from their wounds to
serve. He refused to bring pressure
on "our loyal allies" in order to
increase their number of effectives.

To Snap Fingers At Chicago Speculators

Is Aim of British Agricultural
Minister; Appeals for Ex-
tended Cultivation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—Mr. R. E.
Prothero, Minister of Agriculture,
speaking at Maidstone, today, on
fixing the price of produce, appealed
to farmers to cultivate to the great-
est extent possible, so as to induce
India, Egypt and the Dominions to
follow their example and sacrifice
war profits "to enter the great move-
ment by means of which we shall be
able to snap our fingers at Chicago
speculators."

GERMAN S.S. LIEBENFELS SUNK AT CHARLESTON

Believed Scuttled; Captain De-
clines Aid; Interned Since
Beginning of War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Charleston, South Carolina, Feb. 1.
—The German freight steamer Lie-
benfels (4,525 tons), which has been
tied up here since the beginning of
the war, has sunk. Her Captain de-
clined assistance from tugs. It is be-
lieved that the vessel has been
scuttled.

BARON HAYASHI DEPARTS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, February 2.—Baron Hay-
ashi left this morning for Japan on a
month's leave. He travels via
Tientsin, and Tientsin, where he
will spend a few days.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE VICTORIES IN EAST; RECOVER POSITIONS

Clear Germans Out From
Kalmuz High Road, Re-
occupying Trenches

RETAIN YAKOBENI

Frustrate Three Attacks On
Heights; Capture Over
Thousand Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—(By Wireless).
A Russian official communique re-
ports: Despite asphyxiating gas and
frost we cleared the enemy out from
the Kalmuz high-road and re-occu-
pied our trenches.

On Wednesday we frustrated three
attacks against the heights eastward
of Yakoben, having taken more than
a thousand prisoners there on the
previous day.

Our war-ships captured five boats
near the coast of Anatolia.

Hold Secret Session Over Bank of China

Ministers to Be Interrogated
Regarding Bank of Com-
munications Loan

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 2.—Shortly after
the opening of the House of Repre-
sentatives, yesterday, a motion was
introduced to alter the agenda in
order to hear the report of the com-
mittee appointed some time ago to
investigate the condition of the Bank
of China. The motion was carried
and a secret session was then held
which occupied most of the after-
noon.

A motion was then carried de-
manding the presence of the Minister
of Communications and the Minister
of Finance in order that they might
answer questions concerning the
Chaotung Bank (Bank of Com-
munications) Loan. This motion will
be carried into effect at the next
meeting.

The election of the thirteen mem-
bers for the Joint Commission of the
two Houses to settle the Paoli Syn-
dicate Loan question was then held.
The House then adjourned.

German Allegations Regarding Britannic Officially Refuted

Austrian Invalid Allowed Pas-
sage Wrongfully Asserts
Able Troops Carried

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—The Ad-
miralty states that a German wire-
less message alleges that the hospi-
tal-ship Britannic carried 2,500
British soldiers not invalids. This
allegation is based on the sworn
testimony of Albert Massany, an Aus-
trian singer who was interned at
Malta and who returned to England
in November, on board the Britannic.
The only true statement in
Massany's story is the fact that he
returned on the Britannic, because
he was an invalid and, therefore, was
repatriated. The German press-
messages are filled with similar false-
hoods, with a view to manufacturing
pretexts for their latest methods of
warfare.

It is announced and it cannot be
too emphatically re-stated, that, never
since the beginning of the war, have
any but invalids and hospital staff
been embarked on any British
hospital-ships.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather.
The maximum temperature recorded
yesterday was 45.9 and the minimum
22.6, the figures for the correspond-
ing day last year being respectively
56.7 and 40.8.

Gen. Nivelle Heads French Armies



The appointment of General Robert Nivelle, one of the defenders of
Verdun, to command the French armies in the West has aroused
much enthusiasm in Paris, according to despatches. General Joffre be-
comes adviser to the new French war cabinet.

WILL NEVER GIVE BACK COLONIES TO GERMANY

Walter Long, British Colonial
Secretary, Makes Definite
Announcement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—Mr. Walter
Long, Secretary of State for the
Colonies, in a speech at a war loan
meeting at Westminster Hall, said:
"I speak with responsibility and as
the representative of the Overseas
Dominions, who are the pride and
glory of the Empire today, when I
say, let no man think that the
struggles by means of which we ac-
quired the German colonies have
been fought in vain. Let no man
think that these territories shall ever
again return to German rule."

Expect Hindenburg On Flanders Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 1.—Marshal
von Hindenburg is expected to arrive
in Brussels today, en route for
Ghent and Flanders.

Crisis Proves Need For Preparedness, Is Mr. Taft's Argument

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Concord, New Hampshire, Feb. 1.
—In the Legislature, the Hon. W. H.
Taft said that a dangerous crisis has
arisen in the relations of Germany
and America and he emphasized the
necessity for hastening military and
naval preparedness.

'We Have Enough Food' Declares von Batocki

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, January 28.—The Berlin
correspondent of The New York
Times telegraphs an interview with
the Director of the German Food
Office, von Batocki, who says that
there could be absolutely no doubt
about Germany's ability to pull
through, despite the blockade and
the partial failure of some crops in
1916. "We have enough food. The
blockade can never cause a starva-
tion."

ANNOUNCEMENT IS HAILED AS WAR'S GRAVEST DECISION

'We Accept Challenge,
Stake All, And Shall
Be Victorious'

HINDENBURG PLAN

'We Are Ready; Unrestric-
ted U-Boat Campaign
Must Begin!'

CHANCELLOR HITS

Formerly Opposed Course,
Now In A Position
To Dare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 31.—A tele-
gram from Berlin states that
authoritative circles characterize the
new British mine-field as "an
aggressive measure, giving further
evidence of Great Britain's ruthless
warfare, against which, hitherto, no
effective protest has been made by
neutrals." It concludes by threaten-
ing reprisals.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the
Imperial German Chancellor, and
Dr. Zimmermann, the German
Minister for Foreign Affairs, have
returned to Berlin from head-
quarters, after holding lengthy de-
bates concerning policy on land and
sea. The telegram declares that the
most serious and decisive period of
the war is about to begin.

Chancellor Announces Decision
In the course of a statement in the
Reichstag, yesterday, the German
Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-
Hollweg, said:

"I cannot discuss the enemy's
conditions of peace, which would
only be accepted by a totally defeat-
ed people. We are challenged to
fight to the end. We accept the
challenge, stake everything and shall
be victorious."

The Chancellor continued: "Sub-
marine warfare has been pressed
into its last acute stage." He ad-
mitted that, last March and again in
September, he opposed unrestricted
submarine warfare. The moment
had not then come, "but, today, the
moment has come when we, with
the greatest prospect of success, can
dare this enterprise. I am in agree-
ment with the Supreme Army Com-
mand that ruthless submarine war-
fare will bring us nearer a victorious
peace."

'Firm Basis for Success'
The Chancellor declared that a
most important fact was that the
number of Germany's submarines
has very considerably increased, as
compared with last Spring and, by
this fact, a firm basis has been
created for success. A second de-
cisive reason was the bad corn-har-
vest throughout the world, which
has already caused Great Britain,
France and Italy serious difficulties
and which Germany firmly hoped to
make unbearable by means of un-
restricted submarine warfare.

He pointed out how vital in the
war was the coal question, which, he
declared, was already critical in
Italy and France and which German
submarines would render still more
critical. Moreover, as regards Brit-
ain, there was the question of the
supply of ore, munitions and timber
for the coal-mines.

The difficulties of the Entente have
been rendered more acute by in-
creased lack of cargo space, in re-
spect of which time and submarine
and cruiser warfare have prepared
the ground for a decisive blow, he
asserted, while the advantages to
Germany from that have correspond-
ingly decreased since last Spring.

Hindenburg Approves
He continued: "Marshal von Hin-
denburg a few days ago described

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Feb. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 8
Per C.M. s.s. China, Feb. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. Feb. 10
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3
Per C.M. s.s. China, Feb. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa M. Feb. 12
Per R.M.S. Montague, Feb. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 16
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 18
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of Dec. 24 is due
here today. Left Hongkong on
January 31, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

the situation to me as follows: "Our front is firm on all sides. We have everywhere the requisite reserves and the spirit of our troops is good. I am confident that the military situation as a whole permits us to accept all the consequences of unrestricted submarine warfare and as this in all circumstances is a means to injure our enemies very grievously it must begin."

The text of the German Note to America has been published. It expresses the agreement of Germany with President Wilson's wishes and principles and regrets that the attitude of Germany's enemies renders impossible the realization of these sublime aims immediately.

The plans of the Central Powers were not aimed at the destruction or crushing of their enemies and were quite compatible with the rights of other nations, especially Belgium, which, as the German Chancellor declared a few weeks ago, Germany never intended to annex, but solely wanted to take the precaution that Belgium, with which Germany desires to live in good, neighborly relations, shall not be used by the enemy for their hostile designs.

Blockade is Excuse
For two and a half years, Britain has misused her naval power in a wicked attempt to force Germany to submission by hunger. She persists in her war of starvation, which does not hit the fighting forces of her opponents, but forces women, children, the sick and the old to suffer grievous privations, which are endangering the strength of the people. Thus, the British lust for power cold-bloodedly increases the sufferings of the world, without regard to the law of humanity or the protests of severely prejudiced neutrals.

After her attempt to reach an understanding has been answered by an announcement by the enemy which has intensified the war, the German Government must continue the battle forced upon it woe for its existence, with all the weapons at its command and must, therefore, abandon the limitations which, hitherto, it has imposed on itself in the employment of its fighting weapons. Trusting that the people and Government of America will not close their eyes to the reason for this resolution and its necessity, the German Government hopes that the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from a high standpoint of impartiality and will also help to prevent further misery and avoidable sacrifice of human lives.

Expect U. S. Co-operation
The German Government expresses the expectation that the American Government will warn American ships against entering the blockaded zone and its subjects against entrusting passengers or goods to vessels trading with harbors in the blockaded zones.

Gerard Cables German Views

New York, January 26.—Mr. James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Berlin, has had a long interview with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor of Germany, with regard to President Wilson's speech before the United States Senate, says a despatch from Berlin. As a result the United States Ambassador, at the request of the German Government, has sent a long telegram to the Washington government.—Nicht-Nicht.

Declare U. S. Will Sever Relations

(Continued from Page 1)
Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, his passports.

The New York World characterizes the German Note, in effect, as a declaration of war against the United States and says that President Wilson must carry out the terms of his ultimatum so swiftly that Berlin can have no excuse for misunderstanding the purpose and policy of the United States, after which the United States must adopt the measures necessary to protect the lives and property of its citizens on the high seas. "If this means war with Germany, so let it be."

Other newspapers print similar comments. They agree that Germany's new war-zone order is the counsel of desperation and is insulting and intolerable.

WELCOME BUSINESSMEN

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce to welcome the American businessmen who are coming to investigate Chinese conditions of trade. A circular note has been sent to the silk, tea, leather, and other Chinese merchants to prepare samples and have them ready. The government, too, has sent a special telegram to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, H. E. Yang Toheng, to receive these guests with special honor and to provide entertainment for them.

Army of 3,000,000 For U. S., Says Gen. Scott



ABOVE - MAJ-GEN HUGH L. SCOTT. BELOW - MAJ-GEN LEONARD A. WOOD.

Washington, December 30.—General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, and General Leonard A. Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, impressed upon the Senate Committee on Military Affairs the necessity for compulsory military training on the hearing on the Chamberlain Bill. General Scott declared that 3,000,000 fully trained troops should be available within ninety days after the outbreak of any war involving this country. Both General Scott and General Wood confessed the National Guard had been a failure in the most recent test.

Educational Exhibit At Wushih a Success

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Wushih, January 30.—The local Popular Education Society, under the energetic presidency of Mr. Hou Pau-san, a leading Wushih educationist, has commenced the new year with commendable activity. At the Public Library a two storey building has been given up to instructive exhibits of all sorts. There is a considerable health exhibit, also simple zoological, mineral, agricultural, and electrical sections. Attendants are on hand to answer questions, and the building is crowded with the stream of people who have paid the nominal entrance fee of one copper. In addition to this, during the present two weeks, two lectures a day are given in the open court of the Library by invited speakers. The topics are of popular value—Profitable Farming, Public Spirit and Public Health, Superstition, etc. It is reported that the museum is to be enlarged in the near future. Efforts of this sort are of very great value, not only to those for whom they are made, but quite as much to those who make them.

FIRE IN CHAPEL

The fire in Paoshan Road, Chapel, reported in yesterday's CHINA PRESS, was extinguished by the fire brigades of Lau Chapel and Chapel, after 13 houses had been destroyed.

German Press Comment On Mr. Wilson's Address

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 24.—The comments of the morning papers upon President Wilson's message practically all appreciate the sincerity of its exalted and humanitarian spirit. Thus, the Conservative paper Kreuzzeitung calls the message "an appeal to the conscience of the nations." The paper states that Germany, which for more than forty years has maintained peace, has stretched out her hand for peace, together with her allies and is therefore in a position to accept the President's appeal.

The paper, however, considers it doubtful whether Russia will look at the message in the same spirit, as the alien races within Russia in no way enjoy safety of life and individual and social evolution. Furthermore, the peace conditions as stated in the Entente's last Note are hardly compatible with the President's program, since they contain, among other demands, the annexation of German territory, the annihilation and partition of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, the surrender of the German merchant fleet and Germany's financial breakdown.

The independent paper Tagliche Rundschau enumerates the plans of the enemies and points out that the Entente's last Note carefully avoided mention of Germany, referring only to the "German nations," as if the German Union had already been annihilated by the enemies' brutal force, against the will of the German nation. The paper declares that President Wilson's intentions will remain without results as long as the Entente insists upon the continuation of the war until Germany is annihilated.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung objects to the President's message and declares that it is inspired by preconceived anti-German ideas; the application of these principles would mean the destruction of Germany and her allies.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger calls the message "a very remarkable and exceptional document, which, however, is of a limited practical importance. The paper says that President Wilson apparently overlooked the fact that a large number of the ideas outlined in his message had already been rejected by the Entente in their last Note of reply to the United States.

Furthermore, the plan of King Edward would likewise prevent against the idea of abandoning the British principle of the balance of power and of aggressive coalitions. It would also protest against the neutralization of the important thoroughfares of the oceans, such as Gibraltar, the Suez Canal and the English Channel. The Lokalanzeiger, however, appreciates the humanitarian spirit of the message and asks whether it will be able to influence the world at a moment when "ten States, who, contrary to the promise given to President Wilson, plan our annihilation, are preparing a terrible attack with the intention of accomplishing this annihilation. At the present moment, the only language which seems to be appropriate is that of the guns, since our enemies are such who do not understand any other language."

The Vossische Zeitung points out that President Wilson's ideas will doubtless find an echo in the country where Kant wrote his famous book on "Perpetual Peace." The paper points out that the idea of freedom would mean the rejection of the balance of power and the rejection of aggressive coalitions and that these ideas were identical with the principles which have been underlying in the German foreign policy since a long time.

However, the message does not appreciate the sincere endeavors of the Central Powers to bring about the end of the war and it does not mention the "descentful" answer given by the Entente to this peace offer. The paper finally asks whether the principles of autonomy, self-government and free access to the seas are to be applied

also to the Finlanders, Indians, Lithuanians, Courlanders and Ukrainians and whether they will likewise apply to the Straits of Gibraltar, to Singapore and to the Suez Canal.

The Catholic paper Germania agrees with most of the principles contained in the President's message. Thus, the paper considers that the character which the coming peace ought to have is practically identical with the principles laid down in the peace offer of the Central Powers. As to the equality of the nations and freedom of the seas, the paper says that these have always been the aims of the German policy.

The Germania asks whether the further ideas contained in the message would simply mean a change of the German political system. The paper points out that this is improbable, as the message itself mentions the right of self-government for all nations and rejects the idea that any nation should be allowed to impose upon other nations the form of Government.

The Germania, however, doubts that under the present circumstances, the President's message will be able to alter hard facts. "Common sense tells us that our next task is to gain a peace which guarantees our existence, our honor and our liberty of evolution, as stated in our Note to the enemies of December 12, but these very rights are jeopardized by the Entente."

The Berliner Tageblatt expresses regret that the President's message does not deplore the words and conditions advocated by the Entente, such as "humiliation, partition and annihilation of the Central Powers." As to the general principles contained in the message, the Tageblatt fully endorses them and considers that they should form an obstacle against the Russification of Constantinople. The Tageblatt demands the problems of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal and others should be taken into consideration.

The Socialist paper Vorwarts begins its comment upon the principles laid down in the message of the President of the United States to the Senate with regard to a future European peace by saying that these principles were as much acceptable as a basis for discussion for the Governments of the Central Powers, as the war aims laid down in the Entente's message are undebatable for them. Vorwarts then declares that the President's message is neither partial for the Central Powers nor for the Entente, but that it is "neutral and inspired by the wish to serve the cause itself."

The paper states that the Central Powers are of the same mind as President Wilson with regard to the wish for a quick and lasting peace. "We want the autonomy of the nations, but we do not want this interpreted in a way which changes the practical character of this principle into the very contrary, by jeopardizing the right of the German

nation to the free determination of her own fate. We do not want the self-government of the nations to be applied only to one side, while the other side uses this principle as a pretext for destructive purposes, with the intention to humiliate one of the belligerent groups."

The Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, Rizov, has published in the Berliner Tageblatt interesting statements about the Entente's Note. He finally says: "I do not know whether President Wilson will take further steps in favor of peace, as I have not the honor of knowing him and his political intentions. Those who know him assure that he takes everything into account beforehand and displays the necessary energy in order to bring to an end an action once begun by him. If this is true, then he will continue his efforts for peace and not let his noble initiative remain a platonic deed."

"This will all the more be the case, as he disposes of rather efficient means to make the continuation of the war extremely difficult. He could, for instance, detain money, arms, food supplies and raw materials, which, at the end of the year 1916, had reached the enormous value of 20,000,000,000 Marks. Such action would be the logical development of his proposals."

"The words which Lord Kitchener once spoke to United States politicians should not be forgotten: 'The Entente cannot vanquish without the assistance of the United States.'"

FRENCH FLYERS BUSY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 1.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports: A French air-squadron bombarded the railway-stations and depots at Churchy and Voyannes and the bivouacs east of Nesle.

A French gun-aeroplane fired fifty shells into the cantonments at Mesnil, Saint Nicaise and Herly, near the Somme.

The communique this evening states that there is nothing to report except a lively artillery duel at Hartmanns-Werkkopf and east of Metzeral.

Britain Aids France In Supplies of Coal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 1.—The coal problem, consisting of a shortage in production and the difficulties of conveying, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

M. Herriot, the Minister of Supplies, explained that owing to the great increase in the number of munition factories the supply of coal at the disposal of the authorities had fallen to some extent. To make up for the deficiency Britain had promised to ship two million tons a month but the quantity she was able to supply fell to one and a half million tons owing to the difficulty of transport, but this difficulty will be soon removed and as many as nine vessels a day have been chartered lately in England for conveying coal to France.

"To increase the output several thousand miners now serving in the Army have been released. With regard to Paris especially, navigation

had been interfered with first by the rise in the Seine and then by frost. In order to improve the condition resulting from this purely temporary situation one thousand military motor cars are being used to carry coal from the mines to the dealers.

"Much has already been done to relieve the present difficulties but still greater efforts are being undertaken so that no fear shall exist regarding the situation. Fuel will be provided for domestic purposes in sufficient quantities while the supplies to the munition factories will be kept up to their full requirements."

LAURENTIC CASUALTIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 1.—The Admiralty emphasises that all the survivors of the explosion which sank the auxiliary-cruiser Laurotic were placed in the boats. Those who were lost were unable to reach the shore, owing to the cold and severity of the weather.

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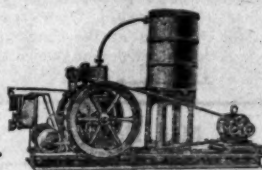
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Starvation And Cruelty Lurk Behind The Turkish Barrier

Man Just Out Of The Sultan's Empire Tells How The War Has Intensified The Barbarism Of The Ottomans

By William T. Ellis
(In The Outlook)

This was the longest professional interview of my journalistic experience; my friend from Turkey talked steadily on the one subject from ten o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night, with one hour's intermission; and then we resumed the theme for two hours the next morning, when the incomplete discussion was adjourned, to be resumed later. Now to compress into one brief article the high points of the interview.

This autumn my friend is out of Turkey, where he has spent more than a quarter of a century. To tell how he got out an interesting story in itself—would be to tell whence he came, which would never do, since Turkey has a genius for bitter reprisals. I owe too much to this man to be the means of hurt to him or his. My first clear understanding of the Turkish question came one memorable night in Constantinople when I was a listener in a group comprising my friend, an official of the United States Government, the Constantinople correspondent of Reuters, and a representative of Great Britain, all of them veteran specialists on the Near Eastern question. Of this four, the man who knew the theme best was my American friend. He seemed to think first in Arabic and then translate into English. He has a trick of illustrating his meaning by the familiar Arabic gestures. He it was who spoke the last word of the talk on the mysterious Druses and who gave the historical setting to the "Arabian Nights" tale of the Salomonic Jew and how they have become, ostensibly, Moslems, until now they are in control of the Young Turk party.

Other and more personal debts I owe to this Yankee in Turkey. When I would have gone into Arabic with only a brace of automatic pistols for defense, he made plain by the story of one of his own narrow escapes why a rifle carried in plain sight on the saddle bow is almost indispensable. From him I learned the trick, which did me good service clear down into the deserts of Mesopotamia, of having target practice when making camp for the benefit of inquisitive natives. What to look for when I went to Petra, and—only the initiated will understand this—what to look for, and where, when I rode a camel, I learned from his book of experience. With him amid the ruins of Phoenicia I discovered that the Crusaders were grave-robbers and by him I was instructed in the merits of sweet lemons as thirst-quenchers in desert travel. He translated for me the Arabic slogans of the party of liberty and traced their roots clear back to the free soil of America.

So, because he really knows, and because he is possibly the last man out of Turkey, I interviewed for The Outlook this American who is the better patriot for being a wise internationalist. Our talk swept round the whole circle of Turkish affairs, from the inexplicable defeat of the British in Mesopotamia to their strange failure to enter Constantinople when it was open to them, during the Gallipoli campaign; from the revolt of the Arabs to the anti-Young Turk Movement in Anatolia; from the feud between Djemal Pasha, Governor of Syria, and the Germans, to the manner in which Enver Pasha has "dug himself in" with the Germans. Insults to America and Americans, death for even Moslem leaders, starvation for the people of the Holy Land, plague for soldiers and civilians alike, death in most dreadful forms for the Armenians, exact news concerning the progress of the Bagdad Railway, and startling forecasts as to the war's outcome, all were crowded into this comprehensive interview.

We talked first, and often, of Constantinople:

"Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey and Bedri Bey and Khahl Bey are the men now in control there. That secret governing group of Young Turks is still hidden far out of sight, but Khahl Bey is supposed to be of them. Enver Pasha has dug himself in with the Germans. More and more, as the Turks are showing their resentment toward his conduct of things, he is seeking safety by increasing German support.

"Constantinople is almost a Teutonic city. Germans are everywhere. Although the use of all languages except Turkish on public signs is officially prohibited, the city is placarded with German notices. (Did I tell you that, while the English language is prohibited in Turkey, the American language is permitted?) There are two great wireless stations in the city, one

of which though operated by Germans, is supposedly under the control of the Turkish Government. The other is German absolutely, with no pretense of Ottoman interference. There is a strong German garrison in Constantinople, which is Enver's measure of self-protection.

"Poverty? It is beyond works. People are literally dying of starvation in Constantinople, as in most other cities of the Empire. Soldiers' widows and orphans fare worst, perhaps: for while a pittance is given to the family of the living soldier, this ceases when he is killed. I have seen the people grow black in their faces from long continued hunger. The poor have gone to a mission hospital and actually begged for the dish-water, hoping that they might get a few scraps. I have seen them working over the garbage for the bits of orange peel. After that the family saved all scraps and placed them in clean paper and left them where the poor could find them. Instead of throwing them into the garbage-can. Night after night people would steal into our yard and beg for even a crust. Night after night we saw them in a dying condition, but had nothing with which to help them. We knew of entire families dying of typhus one after another. Some missionaries, in order to avoid the unpleasant notice of unfriendly officials, took women and children into the hospitals as patients and after feeding them up for a week or two had to send them away again. The Government buried the dead from disease and starvation at the rate of forty to fifty daily!

"For sixteen months the people have been gathering every possible plant and root that could be eaten. My native neighbor planted a few potatoes almost under our windows, but the starving people came by night and dug up the seed potatoes and ate them!

"Bread is sold by the Government on tickets—a capital device for getting all metal money into the hands of the authorities; and also for the extortion of takshish. Practically the only money in circulation is this paper currency, printed in Germany." My friend then gave me for examination a twenty-paster note, which almost any printer could duplicate. "This money has depreciated forty per cent, and is still going down. You can imagine the effect upon an already impoverished country.

"The 1915 crop was in good part lost, owing to the deportation of the Armenians at planting time. What was left, together with the 1916 crop, was commandeered by the army. It, too, is below normal, one reason being, in addition to the loss of men, the requisitioning of all the animals of the farmers, instead of being a great storehouse of food for Germany. Turkey itself is going hungry. When I passed through Germany, the commonest question asked me by the officials who examined my passport was whether Turkey had plenty of food. I told them that the price of flour had sold eightfold, and that the poor people had sold even their cooking utensils in order to buy food.

"There is no commerce whatever, of course. Of sugar there is none; coal is almost entirely lacking. Oil is four dollars a gallon, and hard to get. Medicines are not to be had; one of the reasons for the spread of the plague in Turkey is the lack of medicines and the high mortality among the native physicians."

"There is a kink in the Turk's brain that turns him to reprisals and espionage. In the days of Abdul Hamid his spy system was like a shadow of death over the land. Now the news is that a horde of informers and secret police infest the country, especially at the centers of population. All mail entering the Empire is opened, and every clue that lead to any critic of enemy of Turkey is vindictively followed out, both against natives and foreigners. Nobody knows when his hour to become the object of suspicion will strike. This terrorism, amid a people wasted by war and want, is a form of 'frightfulness' that is one of the most hideous of the ills that now stalk through the land.

"Not a scrap of paper was brought out of Turkey by my friend. The border examination looks well to that, with its meticulous examination of travelers, from the hair of their head, where tiny rolls of tissue paper might be concealed, to the soles of their feet, upon which maps may be drawn with invisible ink. 'What they do to one reveals their own mind and methods,' sentimentally remarked this man, in comment upon the indignities he had undergone. No written memoranda were needed, however, for the most

New Irish Uprising is Near, Says Widow of Irish Editor



MRS. F. SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON & SON

New York, December 27.—Another revolution in Ireland is the prediction made by Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of the Irish editor who was shot in connection with the Irish uprising. Mrs. Skeffington says that Lloyd George will endeavor to force conscription on Ireland and that the Irish will revolt. She declined to say how she slipped through the English port cordon. She will not even reveal the name of the steamship upon which she arrived in New York. She plans to lecture here.

significant news of all—the two new "pans" that have been added to the "pan"-opoly of this war.

"Pan Turanism and Pan-Arabia are today real movements in Turkey. Their is a clear and formidable effort being made to bind all the Turks together as a unity, independently of Islam. It rather takes one's breath—doesn't it?—to attempt to conceive of a Turkey that is not dependent upon Mohammedanism for its law, its institutions, its standards, its power, its life. The Young Turks, who never were really good Moslems, have cut the Gordian knot of their difficulties over the faith by boldly projecting a nation that will separate Church and State. Instead of the religious tie, they will substitute the racial tie, rallying all Turks to the ancient tribal standards under which they grew into power. Freed of the fetters of the faith, they aim to subjugate the Arabs and the Christian peoples, and to the deal by a strong hand with the old and reactionary Moslems.

"The rebellion of the Arabs, under the Sherief of Mecca, which has cost Turkey the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and also Jiddah, the Red Sea port thence, has intensified the purpose of these radicals to separate the nation from all connection with the religion of the Prophet. They say nothing, naturally, of what it will mean to deprive the Sultan of all his spiritual offices and titles, as Commander of the Faithful. All of this, to my mind, is purely speculative, for I neither believe nor hope that there will be any Turkish Empire left after the war to become an experiment in Pan-Turanism or anything else.

"As for the Arab rebellion, that has several causes. For years the Turks have been trying to repress the Arabs and to abolish the use of the Arabic language. Long before the war there

was a deep unrest among the peoples of the Arabic-speaking parts of the Empire, including all Syria and Palestine, over the repressible measures of the Young Turks. For their part, the Arabs, who are Semites and fundamentally religious, have regarded with increasing disfavor their progressive rulers, whom they call 'infidels.' To them the religious bond is supreme. So, making an excuse of the hanging of a number of eminent Moslems by the Government, they have declared the independence of Arabia and have set up a separate nation, with the capital at Mecca, and with the Sherief of Mecca, a distant kinsman of Mohammed himself, as Caliph.

"This is not small, tribal politics. The fine Italian hand of Britain is behind it. King George rules over more Moslems than any other sovereign, and he cannot afford to take chances with another 'holy war.' So long as the caliphate, or headship, of Islam is vested in the Sultan of Turkey there is trouble in prospect for the British Moslem peoples. The reform the British have fomented the Arabian revolt, less to make trouble for Turkey and for the Turco-Teutonic expeditions to Suez and Mesopotamia (though it will do that also) than to assure the spiritual headship of all Mohammedans to a place and a people that can be a menace to the 'Pan Britannica.'

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Moslems everywhere will recognize the appropriateness of recognizing a Caliph who is seated at the Holy City of Mecca, and who is also, as the Law directs of the Prophet's own blood."

From this tremendous news, with all its far-reaching consequences, it was an easy step to a discussion of the partition of Turkey after the war. My friend has clear-cut ideas, the summary, I gather, of the views of himself and other internationalists both in the Levant and in Great Britain. "Of course Britain will get Arabia and southern Persia. Only so can she safeguard the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean. The Queen of the Waves must guard her waters. Likewise since really high politics always regards the springs of power, she must assure the tranquillity and safety of her Moslem peoples. Therefore all the holy places connected with Islam—Mecca, Medina, Kerbelah, and Nejed, and possibly also Damascus—will come under British suzerainty, if not direct rule. Incidentally, Great Britain will thus possess beyond all menace the great oil fields of southern Persia and of the lower Tigris Valley, as well as the immense agricultural tracts in Mesopotamia which are being opened by the Willcocks irrigation scheme.

"France will get at least upper Syria, and perhaps also Palestine, although the latter's prospects as an autonomous state, under the protection of the powers, are good; for thus the Jews could fulfill their dream. Russia will have upper and eastern Asia Minor, and free access through the Bosphorus, if not control of Constantinople. Italy will have some of the littoral of Anatolia, as well as opportunity on the Aegean shores and some island acquisitions.

"One reason why it will be safe for Russia to hold Constantinople is that Britain is to have the sentinel islands of Mitylene and Lemnos, as well as Salonica. So, with Cyprus, Malta, Port Said, and Gibraltar in addition, she will still control the Mediterranean.

"By the way, General Townshend, the defender of Kut-el-Amara, is now a prisoner on one of the Islands on the Sea of Marmora, and his wife has been permitted to join him. The other Kut-el-Amara prisoners are in Asia Minor, and Tokat, where Henry Martyn died, seems to be their objective. There has been considerable sickness among them."

Here we were back again among the fighting men and their doings. "There has been a deal of fine road-making in Turkey under the Germans. Prisoners and Armenians have been used for this. A new motor road has been laid through the Cilician Gates and around the head of the Mediterranean. There are two big gaps in the Bagdad Railway construction, one of forty-two kilometers at Bosant, where the Taurus Mountains are being tunneled, and another of seventy-five kilometers at the tunnel through the

Amanus Mountains. Army motor lorries supply the missing transportation over fine new roads. Some of these huge motor trucks have gone, loaded, all the way from Eesen, in Germany, to Bagdad. What an aid for some German motor manufacturer!

"All the military supplies for the armies in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia and Syria are dependent upon this one line of communication with Germany. If the Allies should break it in the Balkans, the jig would be up with Turkey. The country is absolutely blockaded by sea and land, except where the railway from Europe enters. At present the end of construction on the Bagdad line is at Ras-el-Ain, or a little beyond; the trucks have crossed the Euphrates River, but they have not reached the Tigris. A decisive battle probably will be fought at Ras-el-Ain, where there is a great storehouse of supplies. Great Britain has made all things ready to retrieve this winter her defeat on the Tigris."

Which again brings us into the realm of prophecy, and that is a good place to stop, with the simple reminder that the Allies have an open road to Turkey from nearly all sides, and that they command the sea routes. Whereas Turkey has nothing; she is dependent upon her masterful confederate for every bullet she shoots, and every rifle that shoots it, and every pound of powder that is behind it. She does not manufacture a single steel rail or car or motor truck. Even the uniforms of her soldiers must come from Austria and Germany, from the European shoes to the new cap called the "Enverine." Enver Pasha's one constructive contribution to the war? Disease has devastated the troops, and their foreign officers are hated and feared. Considering their handicaps the Turkish soldiers have made a wonderful record but it cannot save their country from paying the price for their ruler's sins.

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Statesmen of Allies Should Take a Lesson From Lincoln

Noted British Publicist Believes Civil War President Set The Example to Be Followed in Today's Crisis

By A. G. Gardiner

If I were a statesman I should in these days seek the counsel of Abraham Lincoln more than that of any great figure in history. I never take up a book about him or read any of his sayings or speeches without feeling, not only a deepened reverence for the man, but a new sense of the illumination he throws upon the issues of these days. There was never a more perfect union of wisdom and firmness revealed on the earth. Failure never weakened his purpose; success never inflated him with vanity or deflected him from his goal. His humility and his humor alike kept him clear of that dangerous breed who directly they taste power begin to posture as Napoleon. The pity and the sorrow with which he entered the war remained to the end, but they never modified his iron will. He hated the dreadful furrow he had to plough, but he ploughed it ruthlessly, without bitterness, without a thought of revenge, with a passionate longing for the day when he would bind up the wounds of men. No price was too high to pay for the salvation of American democracy, but it was not a military victory that he sought but the victory of humanity, of the common people from whom he came and whom he loved and whom, as he quaintly said, God must love too, "or He would not have made so many of them."

War and Ideals

It was this glorious loyalty to the ideals with which he entered upon the struggle that is the supreme witness to the greatness of Lincoln. It is not easy in war to keep that loyalty. Hate, revenge, suspicion, all the exhalations of the charnel house poison the mind and befoul the soul. I was talking the other day to a young soldier who enlisted as a private at the outbreak of the war. He was one of three brilliant young scholars and social workers whose names are linked as the authors of a book which has become a classic of its kind. Two of them lie dead somewhere in France. He, shot through the intestines on the Somme and given up for dead, is alive as if by a miracle.

"What strikes you in coming back?" I asked.

"The loss of the ideals with which we began the war," he said. "I went and thousands more like me went, not out of love for war or even adventure, but feeling that this was the great crusade for liberty, for democracy, for all the humane ideals for which we lived. It was worth dying to preserve them. I find no trace of that passion left in the England to which I have returned. The ideals seem dead, kicked into the gutter and trampled on as so much rubbish. I think we shall deliver Germany from Prussianism, but we are catching the contagion ourselves. And it is not the victory of this country over that, but the victory of humanity over its universal enemy that matters in the long run."

"I was reminded of that conversation this week. I had a visit from a professor at an American University who had been on a visit to Germany and was returning to the United States. He was talking of the changes which he had noticed in the mind of Germany since a previous visit paid earlier in the war. 'I think Prussianism is buried at Verdun,' he said. 'That enormous failure has bitten more deeply into the mind of Germany than any event of the war. They have recovered confidence from the unexpected completeness of the victory in Rumania and by what they regard as your failure on the Somme, but Verdun is their apocalyptic vision, and whatever successes they have I do not think the military fetish will ever be propped up again as the national idol. Take care that at the end of the war you don't find you have swapped ideals with Germany.'

An Incident for the Time

But in referring to Lincoln's loyalty to his ideals the object I had in view was to recall one incident of his conduct of the war which has particular application at this moment. He never kept the door locked. It was not his fault that the struggle continued to the last stage of exhaustion. It was the fault of the South. There has been no such example of obstinate resistance after all hope of victory had gone as that displayed by Jefferson Davis. He

had a will as indomitable as Lincoln's, but it was a harsh, tyrannical will, informed by a colossal pride and wholly deficient in the greatness of soul that was the secret of Lincoln's strength. All the frightful slaughter in the Wilderness was a vain sacrifice to that obstinate pride, and the South was reduced to beggary and drained of its best blood in order to postpone a defeat that not even a miracle could have averted.

Lincoln would not abate a jot of the essence of the issue, nor would he have the external intervention of Imperialistic Europe in the settlement of Republican America; but if the South were ready to negotiate the door was always open. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, accused him of refusing to listen to overtures from some secret emissaries of the South with whom the famous editor was in touch in Canada. Lincoln's handling of the challenge was a perfect example of his good humor, good sense and sound judgment. He suspected a trap, for he knew his Jefferson Davis too well to believe that he would come to terms, but he offered, through Greeley, to give the agents safe conduct to commission Greeley to accompany them, and to treat with them if they were duly accredited. The thing turned out to be a mare's nest and Greeley was left in a rather pretty, of the common people from whom he came and whom he loved and whom, as he quaintly said, God must love too, "or He would not have made so many of them."

The Wild Men

That example is worth recalling today. Whether the German peace proposal is a cry of despair or a diplomatic move we do not know. It may be, and probably is, a mixture of both. It is certainly directed with the object, in the events of failure, of detaching neutral opinion and especially American opinion from our side, and Count Bernstorff has skillfully turned the issue at Washington on to disarmament and the prevention of war in the future—ground on which he knows he is sure of American sympathy.

Now whatever the motive of the move it is of vital importance that the Allies should make the right strategic reply to it. The wild men of the Press, who do their fighting in comfortable rooms in Fleet-street, do not of course stoop to strategy. They are indifferent to neutrals. They have forgotten that it has the resources of America, financial and material, that saved the situation in the early stages of the war, that it is neutral shipping that has enabled us to live, that one false step in that blockade policy which Sir Edward Grey so patiently pursued and which has in the end brought us in sight of victory would have turned every neutral nation against us. In the eyes of these heroic firebrands, it is only craven creatures who are disturbed about neutrals.

The Neutrals

But if the war is to continue, the value of neutral support to our cause will be greater and not less, especially on the financial sphere when our strain will come. And to retain that support we shall have to show that the responsibility for the continuance of the war is not ours, but the enemy's. The neutral world very naturally wants the war to end. With the exception perhaps of Spain it wants the war to end in the victory of the Allies, not because it loves the fire-eaters of Fleet-street, but because it remembers the ideals with which we entered the war, the ideals of liberty, of anti-militarism, of freedom and security for the small nationalities, of the bonds that hold society together. In a word, it happens to be British Liberalism and French Democracy, and not the Jingoism of Fleet-street, to which the neutral world is attached, and for which it wants the victory. But it is the reality of victory and not the bloodshed that it desires. And if Germany succeeded in convincing neutrals that it was not the fruits of victory we wanted, but more bloodshed they would transfer their affections very speedily to the other side and, with their affections, their very powerful interests.

An Infamous Idea

It is this danger that the Allies

Gen. von Bissing III



GEN. VON BISSING.
OF I.F.S.

General von Bissing, German Governor-General of Belgium, has retired temporarily because of an attack of pneumonia.

have to guard against. This does not mean that there should be any abatement of the terms which must fill Mr. Asquith's condition, ratified by Mr. Bonar Law, of "adequate reparation for the past and security for the future." The terms may be as severe as they like so long as they have the sanction of justice, are free from the spirit of revenge, outrage no fundamental sentiment, and do not imperil the future of the world. It is not the nature of the terms with which we are concerned at this moment; it is the peril of a refusal to discuss terms. That course is being flagrantly advocated in the Press. It is not likely to be adopted. If it

were adopted we should stand condemned in the sight of the whole world, we should have flouted the ideals that we professed in the hour of danger, we should have shown ourselves unworthy of the great cause for which we took up the sword.

If may be that the Allies' terms cannot yet be attained. If they cannot and if they are just terms, then we must fight on until we get them. But is there any man who would dare say that, if we can get our terms now, we should fight on for the sake of fighting? Yet that is the idea which is at the back of the minds of those who advocate the rejection of the offer. Their view is nakedly revealed in two articles which appeared yesterday. The purpose of those articles was to show that our preparations for a great spring offensive on the Somme are so overwhelming that we are assured of delivering a crushing blow to the enemy. We all hope that the forecast is correct. If we have to go off, we want the blow to be crushing. It is well to remember, however, that military forecasts are as uncertain as weather forecasts. We all know how confident Germany was about the capture of Paris, of Calais, of Verdun. I remember (for I was in France on the eve of the enterprise) how confident we were about Loos. But that is not the point I am concerned with. The point is whether we should refuse any approach to peace at this time in order that we may not be disappointed of our crushing blow—whether we should think more of revenge than of victory.

The Reality of Victory

For victory is not a matter of bloodshed. There may be much bloodshed without victory, and there may be victory without much bloodshed. The defeat of the enemy is registered not in bodies on the field but in the terms to which he surrenders. If we cannot get our terms—just terms—without the spring offensive and all it involves, there is nothing in dispute. We go on. We should not be in the position of the

lawyer who, knowing that he will have to settle, considers whether he shall so settle on the terms he can get without calling his chief witness, or whether he shall call his chief witness and take the risk of a bad cross-examination in the hope of getting better terms. I am assuming that we could get the terms we want without calling our chief witness—the spring offensive.

Is there anyone who would have the courage to advocate such gratuitous slaughter—to the men in the trenches? He may advocate it at home for it is unhappily true that there a vast divorce of feeling between the people in this country and the men in the trenches. It is not only among those who are making great fortunes in security at home that the war is popular; the same feeling prevails among many classes who are reaping the fruits of this red harvest. The woman who, making extravagant purchases, expressed to her companion the hope that "the war would not end before she had paid for them" represented a large body of feeling. It is one of those beautiful virtues that the advocates of war attribute to their deity. But if you were to ask the men in the trenches, who have "been over" once or twice or thrice, who have seen their fellows fall around them and know that one day they will fall too—if you were to ask them whether we should not discuss terms because we wanted, not better terms, but another bloody victory achieved at the price of their lives, what answer would you get? It would be such an answer as would make the warmongers of Fleet-Street turn pale and fall silent, if not with shame at least with cowardice.

YACHT IS MISSING

Manila, January 17.—The yacht "Governor," owned by Thomas D. Aitken, which was anchored at the Legazpi landing has mysteriously disappeared and detectives of the city, customs and constabulary forces are conducting an investigation in hopes of locating the missing vessel.

MORE SUBMARINE LINERS

New London, Ct., January 20.—It is expected that more and larger German submarines will shortly arrive here, for instructions have been received to engage increased accommodation for these vessels. The Deutschland, which has made two previous voyages, is again awaited and the belief is that others will accompany her.

TRY TO WRECK FLYER

Salinas, California, January 21.—For the second time in three weeks an attempt has been made to wreck the Southern Pacific flyer, "The Lark," by placing a logging chain across the track. In both instances the obstruction was seen in time to remove it before the arrival of the limited. No clue to the identity of the would-be wreckers has been secured.

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- (d) Kawal hau Waltz
- (e) Down Honolulu Way

Sunday Night

- (a) Aloha Hawaii
- (b) Kuwail Medley
- (c) Manao Healoa
- (d) Kohala March
- (e) Good-Bye, Shanghai Town

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"Three Rings and a Goat"

FEDERAL RESERVE HAS LONDON AGENT

Bank of England Named Correspondent of New York Bank And Other Members

Washington, December 25.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, has appointed the Bank of England as its agent and correspondent to buy, sell and collect bills of exchange. This action is sanctioned by the last clause of Section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, which describes the authorized functions of the Federal Reserve banks in open market transactions. The effect of it will be to relieve the existing situation in meeting the requirements of the largest foreign trade the United States has ever had, and will facilitate enormously the mechanism of foreign exchange. One of the first things accomplished will be to substitute bank paper for gold, and the flow of that instrument of exchange to this country will be restrained and controlled.

The scope of this arrangement is practically boundless and the establishment of it is one of the most important financial events of the war period. It was said tonight by those having knowledge of the view of the board that it indicated strongly what could not possibly have been stated in another way so convincingly, that the recent action of the Federal Reserve Board in cautioning member banks of the Federal Reserve system against discounting too generously the foreign treasury notes which had begun to appear in our banks in large volume was purely a banking matter. The Reserve Board was apprehensive that placing such a large amount of these notes in American banks, with the almost unavoidable prospect that they would not be paid at the end of the discount period and that successive discounts would ensue, would eventually force such paper into the form of a permanent investment with the inevitable result that the liquid character of our currency would be seriously affected. There was no question of the credit of the countries whose notes were thus made the subject of a warning. The action of the Reserve Board shows that there was no prejudice against any particular country, and that in the proper way in the method provided by our banking laws the flow of exchange can proceed naturally without let or hindrance.

The statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board tonight follows:

"The Federal Reserve Board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to appoint as one of its foreign correspondents and agents the Bank of England of London, England, under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act.

"Section 14 of the act permits any Federal Reserve Bank, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in such countries where-soever it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting bills of exchange and to buy and sell, with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agents bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions, so that a broad field of operations is possible under it.

"In granting the authority to establish the agency the board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to maintain accounts either for or with the Bank of England, so that operations both in England and in the United States are possible.

"Other Federal Reserve banks may participate in the agency relationship with the Bank of England upon the same terms and conditions that will govern the Federal Reserve Bank of New York if they so desire."

The Reserve Board has had this move in the matter of foreign exchange under consideration for several weeks. In fact, it was under discussion when the statement against foreign treasury notes was issued. It will be necessary from time to time for the board to make regulations to meet exigencies that may arise as the tremendous volume of exchanges possible under the new arrangement gets into motion. For the present the open market regulations by the Reserve Board will apply. The Bank of England, as the agent of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, for one thing, will be required to keep advised of the business standing of acceptors whose paper is taken by the Bank, and the New York bank will depend on the Bank of England, which will be responsible in the premises. The bills of exchange which the agent bank will buy must not be such as have been issued for carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other in-

American Aviator To Rumanian Front



LIEUT. BERT HALL.

Adjutant Bert Hall, of Eagle Pass, Texas, and member of the Franco-American Flying Corps of the French army, has been transferred from Verdun to the Rumanian front. Hall is the first American aviator to be sent to the eastern theater of war by France. Hall was transferred at his own request. With the transfer Hall was raised to a sub-lieutenant.

Investments. Such bills must not be those of which the proceeds have been used in fixed investments such as land, buildings, and machinery, or for any speculative investment. Bills eligible for purchase must be those that have been accepted by the drawee prior to purchase, unless accompanied by warehouse, terminal, or shipping vouchers conveying or securing title.

There is no telling now great the volume of exchange to be developed under this new arrangement will be. The Reserve Board has attempted to discuss this phase of the matter without result. It is sure to be very large, probably running up into hundreds of millions monthly. The authorized capital of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is \$20,000,000, one-half of which is paid up. Naturally the volume of business likely to be undertaken by the new arrangement will be out of all proportion to the resources of the New York Reserve Bank at this time. The success of the new arrangement depends more or less on the manner in which member banks share in the proposed business of buying and selling war bills of exchange. That is a leg of the business yet to be tried out.

It is expected that the profit of the proposed system of exchange will, in a steady and growing measure, attract attention from the investment market where just now there is some hesitation owing to the embarrassments that attend floating war bonds after war debts have been piled mountain high.

OKUMA WILL STUMP FOR THE KENSEIKAI

Former Premier Will Begin Campaign Against Ministry In Kyushu in March

Tokio, January 28.—Count Okuma, former Premier of Japan, will take the stump against the Ministry in the coming general election. It was announced yesterday. The veteran statesman will begin his campaign for the candidates of the Kenseikai in Kyushu in March. He will first address the annual meeting of the alumni of Waseda University in Miyazaki Prefecture, in Kyushu, to which he is invited. After that he will stump Kyushu, as well as the Kansai districts in favor of the Kenseikai candidates.

A conference of the directors of local police affairs in the various prefectures will be held about the middle of February at the Home Office, and Baron Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, will instruct them with regard to the restrictions of the forthcoming general election. The selection of candidates by the Kenseikai for the forthcoming general election for the House of Representatives, and the measures that the party will take with regard to the campaign were subjects of discussion at the conference of leaders of the Kenseikai at the party's headquarters yesterday afternoon. The party's report on the 28th session of the Diet was also discussed.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Today's Football

SKOTTOWE CUP COMPETITION
Municipal Schools v. S. R. C.

This match will be played on the S. F. C. Ground this afternoon, commencing 2.45.

The following will represent the Municipal Schools:—A. Madar, B. H. Smith, L. P. Quincey, T. Roberts, E. Mears, F. Whittack, A. V. White, G. Madar, A. Sofoulis, E. J. Cooke, H. Hayward (Capt.).

Reserves:—H. Sanft, J. Pettersen. S. R. C. Team:—C. E. Ollerdeassen, E. Turner, H. B. Ollerdeassen, A. M. A. Hansen, T. Wighton, W. A. Webb, J. L. Wade, G. Norris, R. J. S. Brandt, T. W. R. Wilson, A. N. Other.

Referee:—H. F. Landers.

S. F. C. v. St. F. Xavier's F. C.

This match will be played on the Police Ground at 2.45 p.m.

S. F. C. Team:—A. McLean, P. Isherwood, M. Tonkin, F. S. Ward, W. J. Gande (Capt.), D. Campbell, H. N. Olsen, S. Tweedie, G. F. Forshaw, D. Drake, A. H. Leslie.

Referee, Mr. H. G. Boyling.

American A. C. vs. Willows

Representatives of the American Athletic Club will meet a team from the "Willows" Football Club on the former's ground at the Race Course, this afternoon, in a game of association football. Play will start at 2.45 p.m.

The team of the American Athletic Club will be chosen from the following men: Wilhoit, Woods, Rosenfeld, Ashley, Rasmussen, Vanderbeek, Langley, Cowan, Porterfield, Desland, Wilner, Oots, Luke, Ebers, Neergaard and Glenby.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, commandant, S.V.C. headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, February 2, 1917.

No. 3. Corps Parades. Corps Parades will be held on the following dates:—

Saturday 3, 17 and 24 March.

Saturday 14, 21 and 28 April.

The parades on 10 and 18 February are specially for instruction in the Battalion in Attack. The other Arms will be detailed for co-operation with the Infantry and to form the objective.

O. C. Infantry Companies should observe the following stages for teaching the attack:—

Extended Order.

Advances in lines of small columns.

Advances in extended order, with special attention to (1) Retaining proper intervals, (2) avoid bunching, (3) keeping the direction (4) watching for and prompt obedience to the signal of leaders.

The Commandant hopes there will be very few absentees from these parades.

Times and work to be done will be notified later.

No. 4. Commissions. Commissions as under have been approved by the Council and issued to the concerned.

Lieut. L. Philipp, German Reserve with effect from December 20, 1916.

No. 5. Transfer. Captain C. Stephanius is transferred to the Active and Reserve Companies with effect from January 1, 1917.

No. 6. Promotions. The following Promotions have been approved by the Council and Gazetted December 14, 1916.

Lieut. T. Yamauchi, Japanese Company to be Captain.

Lieut. H. D. Hilliard, Customs Company to be Captain.

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Nanyang's Defeat of Civilians At Peking Came as Surprise

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, Jan. 31.—After Nanyang had suffered the first reverse of the present trip at the hands of Tsing Hua lads, prospects of a victorious and successful conquest were dark, and the Peking Soccer world began to entertain a low estimate of what football in East China is. That they could not cope with the formidable civilians who had defeated Tsing Hua by a comfortable margin of 5-2, was the common opinion of all.

However, even with the anticipation of a second defeat, the Nanyang boys did not lose heart and not only courageously faced the best team in North China but won from them by 4 goals to one. The victory, though unexpected, was hard earned and well merited, for the homeboys were really outplayed. So it is manifest that their defeat on the 18th inst. did not affect the worth of the team.

Description of the Game.

The game took place on the home ground of the civilians on the 27th inst. The ball was kicked off at 2.30 sharp in the presence of a multitude of enthusiastic spectators, the students from High Normal School being most conspicuous. Immediately after the commencement of hostilities the Nanyang vanguards began to get into their real stride and pressed hard. After tricking away the homeboys' full backs, Lee shot at goal with accuracy. But to the credit of their goalers, the ball was saved at the expense of a corner. The kick was fruitless.

Then the Nanyang goal was visited and thanks to the sound defense of Koo and Ting, well backed up by Sun in goal, many a critical situation was averted. Unfortunately for the visitors, before the first half was 20 minutes old, Kwan, their right half back, who had hitherto played an excellent game, had to leave the field on account of temporary injuries and his position was taken up by Chang. From now on, play was confined to midfield.

When it seemed very likely that the first half would end without scoring, a chance came to the civilians. A corner kick from their right out found the ball under the bar, which the Nanyang goalers only touched but failed to stop. Soon lemon time came, and the score stood as follows: Peking civilians 1; Nanyang 0.

Team Work Tells

Upon resumption of play, the Nanyang forwards worked more harmoniously than ever and that team work, of which Nanyang is most proud, began to show. But their efforts were constantly nipped in the bud by the homeboys' full backs, who by the way put up a sterling defense; and it was only after ten minutes that they were rewarded with success. Chang, right out of Nanyang, took a corner kick and Lee beautifully headed it in, thus equalizing the score. Words fail to describe the cheering which greeted this goal.

Nothing succeeds like success. While the civilian vanguards deter-

mined to regain the lead, they were discouraged to see that their sound defense had broken to pieces. The second goal was a repetition of the first. Pressed hard, the homeboys left full back was compelled to surrender a corner. Chang took the kick again and Lisbon Lee shot the ball in.

Five minutes later the third goal was scored. Some good combination in the wing and a beautiful center from Lisbon found the ball in the possession of the other Lee, who of course made no mistake with it and beat the goaler all ends up.

With the score of 3-1 in favor of the visitors, things looked bad for the homeboys. However they were not disheartened, and at once made a terrific bombardment of the Nanyang goal, but without success. At one time, their center-forward, unmarked and unfollowed, shot hard at goal but missed it by inches. Just one minute before the cessation of hostilities, another goal was netted, which was entirely due to Lee's individual effort.

Review of the Game

The visitors were well represented in goal by Sun, who made quite a number of pretty saves. Koo and Ting were in their usual form. Wang was the pick of the trio. In the front line, Lee, the popular sprinter, had 3 goals to his credit. Captain Ho was here, there and everywhere. Lisbon centered beautifully. Chang and Loo made many fine runs.

For the losers, their center-forward starred. Mention must be made of their goaler and full-back, who put up a strong game. In other words, Nanyang had the shade over the losers in team work, while as to individual play there was little to choose.

Mr. Thompson made an efficient referee and gave general satisfaction.

Today's Hockey

Today will see the close of League Hockey for this season and championship honors will be contested for by "B" Co. and the Sikhs on the Cricket Club ground. "B" Co. top the League with seventeen points and the Sikhs come next with sixteen.

"B" Co. 2nd have been unable to raise a team so the points go to the Harlequins.

St. Xavier's play the Public School on the Widows' Monument ground.

League Table to date is as follows:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Against	Points
"B" Co.	9	8	0	1	50	15	17
Sikhs	9	7	0	2	44	13	16
Harlequins ...	9	5	3	1	31	24	11
St. Xavier's ...	9	3	6	0	34	24	6
Public School							
(O. B.) ...	9	2	7	0	15	56	4
"B" Co. 2nd XI	9	0	9	0	10	52	0



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WEATHER

Cloudy, but rather fine weather.
Monsoon rather strong and fresh-
ening along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 3, 1917

Germany's New Defiance

GERMANY has put her last card on the table. Unto the neutral nations of the world, and especially to the United States of America, the most powerful and resourceful among them, she has put a question the answer to which is fraught with fateful significance to herself and to her allies. The character of the answer is not of such vital concern to the Entente.

In the judgment of most unprejudiced military experts, Germany, latterly, and particularly since the collapse of Rumania, has had a good chance to fight on and eventually make a fair draw of the war. It was not likely that any more nations would be drawn into the war against her. But her new decision has caused a change in the situation. She has risked drawing the United States into the war against her—not only the United States, but Holland, Spain and perhaps the Scandinavian countries. If they go against her she will lose the war. If they do not go against her, if, owing to their domestic divisions, they are compelled still to hold their armies and navies in leash, the situation will be much as it was before. The war will go on and eventually reach much the same decision that it would have reached anyway. The net result in the latter event will be a severer submarine warfare. But, however appalling the submarine warfare, we do not believe, in the present position of the Entente, that this can be made the determining factor in the war.

Therefore, we think that, by her decision, announced in yesterday's cables, Germany has risked losing all on the chance of gaining a little and we find in this certain evidence that her plight must be somewhat more desperate than had been supposed. Again, it may be that she feels that a quick decision now, even if against her, would be better than further protraction of the war with her chances of winning apparently not likely to improve.

She has, in any event, taken advantage of a favorable situation for the announcement of her high decision. The remaining neutral nations of Europe, it may be taken for granted, will await and largely be guided by, whatever course of action may be decided upon by the United States. Aware of this, Germany in recent months has conducted a skillful campaign in America the object of which, it now seems certain, was so to divide public opinion there that in just such circumstances as those now presented, the Washington Government would find its hands tied.

The attitude of the American people it must be remembered, since the very outbreak of the war, has been that this is a European war: that while their sympathies as individuals naturally would favor one side or the other, they, as a people, had no quarrel with either side so vital as to be possible of decision only by recourse to arms, and with the passage of time this attitude of mind, at first not so clearly sensed even by themselves, gradually solidified into a decision not to be drawn into the war.

This feeling became vocal in such expressions as these: "We have no wish to go to war against either side and neither side has any wish to go to war with us. Therefore, there is no reason why we should let ourselves be drawn into the war." And: "Both sides have not meant to do so: they have been hitting at each other and we have got in their way." The more utilitarian have asked: "What could we gain?" Others have said: "They seem well-matched; the only fair thing is to let them fight it out." All these people in their minds have inclined one way or the other in their sympathies, but they would have resented in the sharpest way any inclination either way by their government. The government must hold a strictly neutral course.

The above is meant to reveal in a general way the state of mind of the average American citizen. Recently among the leaders of thought in the nation, strong peace move-

ments have been organized. As the sufferings in Europe have increased, the sympathies of the American people have expanded; and the more hopeless the chances became of ending the slaughter at an early day by a decisive military victory, the more it was thought to be the American duty to seek a satisfactory solution otherwise for the blinded and struggling combatants. This feeling found expression in the highest quarter when President Wilson, following the German offer of a peace conference, though, of course, dissociated from that, began his peace soundings.

At the time the President's Peace Note was issued, Mr. Lansing, the American Secretary of State, issued the following explanatory statement:

"The reasons for the sending of the Note were as follows:
"It isn't our material interest we had in mind when the Note was sent, but more and more our own rights are becoming involved by the belligerents on both sides, so that the situation is becoming increasingly critical."
"I mean by that, that we are drawing nearer the verge of war ourselves, and therefore we are entitled to know exactly what each belligerent seeks in order that we may regulate our conduct in the future."

"No nation has been sounded. No consideration of the German overtures or of the speech of Lloyd George was taken into account in the formulation of the document. The only thing the overtures did was to delay it a few days. It was not decided to send it until Monday. Of course the difficulties that face the President were that it might be construed as a movement toward peace and in aid of the German overtures. He specifically denies that that was the fact in the document itself."

"The sending of this Note will indicate the possibility of our being forced into the war. That possibility ought to serve as a restraining and sobering force, safeguarding American rights. It may also serve to force an earlier conclusion of the war. Neither the President nor myself regard this Note as a peace Note: it is merely an effort to get the belligerents to define the end for which they are fighting."

The White House, says The New York World, immediately was besieged by telephone, but all efforts to obtain an expression of opinion from the President were futile. Early in the afternoon Mr. Lansing visited the White House and was in consultation with the President. They discussed the warning reports in circulation and analysed the words accredited to the head of the State Department.

Secretary Lansing returned to his office and issued this statement:

"I have learned from several quarters that a wrong impression was made by the statement which I made this morning, and I wish to correct that impression. My intention was to suggest the very direct and necessary interest which this country as one of the neutral nations has in the possible terms which the belligerents may have in mind, and I did not intend to intimate that the Government was considering any change in its policy of neutrality which it has consistently pursued in the face of constantly increasing difficulties."

"I regret that my words were open to any other construction, as I now realize that they were. I think that the whole tone and language of the notes to the belligerents show the purpose without further comment on my part. It is needless to say that I am unreservedly in support of that purpose and hope to see it accomplished."

It may be that from inside knowledge the heads of the American Government were able to sense this present action of Germany in advance and felt that the American people, unknown to themselves and against their will, were, in cold reality, being drawn "nearer to the verge of war," and were trying to open up and clarify the situation in Europe so that when the crisis did come, the American people would know how to form their judgment, and if that judgment should be for war they would know on what terms they were entering it, and what exactly each side in Europe was contending for.

The more recent events, springing from the German offer and from the President's Peace Note require but brief notice. The Entente Powers were as prompt as they well could be in their reply to President Wilson. They were frank; they withheld nothing of their proposed terms. Following the receipt of the message from the Entente, President Wilson made his remarkable Address to the American Senate.

And now we have the German reply! It outlines no terms of peace, but on the contrary declares for more and harsher war and threatens in its new presentation to the world, a course of ruthless con-

duct at sea, which, under pressure of the United States, it has previously not only disavowed and apologized for, but for which it has punished its own daring and loyal submarine commanders. So be it.

We wish to say in conclusion that we are here merely setting down the facts as we see them. The United States may sever diplomatic relations with Germany; it may be drawn into the war; or neither event may happen. The American people are so eagerly seeking an ending of the war that would be satisfactory to all and bring with it the blessed guarantee of lasting peace, they are so committed to peace themselves, so united in their decision against entering the war on their own account, and so divided on the complex moral questions implied by such things as the supplying of money and munitions to one side only and the limiting of Germany's undersea operations against her enemies, that the difficulties in the way of decisive action by the Government, whatever its convictions and commitments, must be apparent to all.

Japan and China

(Japan Advertiser)

VISCOUNT Motono's address before Parliament was clear, concise and able and, taken in all, should be one which should help to dissipate any suspicion which may have been attached to Japan's motives, especially in China. The same can be said of the statement made by the Premier, Count Terauchi, in relation to the Chinese question. The importance which the government attaches to the Chinese question can be well gauged by the fact that the Minister of Foreign Affairs devoted almost one-half of his message to this subject. Viscount Motono states that in his view, the greatest of the causes for friction between the two countries has been due to a tendency to meddle with the domestic political affairs of China. This has been only too true, and it will be a source of satisfaction not only to China, but to all nations interested in China, that such a policy will be abolished. The political intrigues in China which have been attributed to the Japanese have been the cause of the greatest part of the suspicion of Japan's motives.

Anyone who knows the political conditions in China and the feelings of the leaders there will appreciate that their attitude toward Japan has always been based on a desire for rapprochement, but underlying this there has always existed a fear of Japan's motives and an inclination to doubt the sincerity of Japan's often expressed desire for friendship. Only too often has this friendship been expressed, only to end in disappointment. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of Viscount Motono's statements and until facts prove it to the contrary, the Chinese and other nations will credit it. Should the policy announced by Viscount Motono be followed up, as no doubt it will be, Japan's position in China will be a dominant one. There is nothing that Japan could gain either through threat or by force, which she cannot gain through friendship in China, at the same time gaining the good will of the Chinese people so as to permit of her cherished desires of commercial expansion.

The small political advantages which Japan has sought have been constant pin pricks in the side of China, provoked ill will and raised a barrier to commercial expansion between the peoples of the two nations, through building up of widespread suspicion in a country where a national spirit is being awakened. The Terauchi Ministry is well placed to follow this policy, which is a wise one. It is not under the domination of the military party, as was the case with the Okuma Ministry. It is said that Count Terauchi was appointed because he was the only man who could restrain and hold the military party within bounds, and that the change was made so as to permit of the following of a consistent friendly Chinese policy. If this is true the Terauchi Ministry has proven a solution, but the solution is only a temporary one, for the present ministry cannot exist for ever, while it admits the existence of a military faction which is stronger than that of any political party. The eventual solution of this must be found in the growth and evolution of Japan's internal political conditions, possibly through an extension of the suffrage or otherwise. This, however, is a digression from the subject at hand.

If the present ministry demonstrates that its expressions of friendship are sincere, Japan's position in China will be a dominant one. There is much that Japan can do for China to the advantage of

both countries and the Chinese have always been ready to extend their hand in friendship. They have so often met with disappointment that it will now require more than words to convince them, but once convinced that Japan is sincere, the opportunities and advantages to be obtained in China will repay Japan many fold. It is a policy that we can heartily endorse and support, as can also every nation and individual interested in the bettering of international relationships. The administration will, however, be heavily handicapped in its work through the policy of the Okuma ministry, whose methods of handling the Chinese question aroused ill-feeling and created suspicion abroad which will take time and a consistently friendly policy to eradicate.

Correspondence

Nurseryland

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the enclosed final Statement of Accounts of "Nurseryland."

The Committee has decided that the balance of \$1,041.35 is to be given to the War Dressings and Bandage Department of the British Women's Work Association and a cheque for this amount has been sent to the Hon. Treasurer today. I am, etc.

A. W. BURKILL,
Donations towards expenses \$ 1,156.77
Donation from Mrs. Hugo Reiss 500.00
Gross receipts from Nurseryland 31,916.64

Expenses 1,084.30
Donation £1,000 to British Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund 7,866.28
Donation £3,000 to Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund 23,581.48
Cheque to British Women's Work Association 1,041.35
\$33,573.41

A. W. BURKILL,
Hon. Treasurer
Nurseryland,
Shanghai, February 2, 1917.

The Second Coming of Christ

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir.—It was with great interest that we listened to Mr. E. S. Little's lecture on Christ's return, which has been quite fairly reproduced, though much abridged, in THE CHINA PRESS. The letters in the Correspondence column have further given us pleasure as revealing public interest in what is truly the most vital question of the present age. One may differ from another as to the School of Prophetic Interpretation which they represent, the Historic Futurist or the Harmonic; the latter professing to harmonize both the former, first by a foreshadowing in history, and second in the future by a literal fulfillment, on a climactic scale, evidenced in the Revelations of St. John.

But we all agree on the main point, the near return of Christ to earth to revolutionize the world. If a knowledge of this important event can be had, we ought to seek it, and prepare to welcome Him; for all other human events sink into utter nothingness in comparison with this theme, foretold by the Prophets of Israel and emphasized by the New Testament. It is still true, as Amos the Prophet has said: "The Lord-God will do nothing, but He revealeth His secrets unto His servants, the prophets." Prophecy has been a theme of absorbing interest in our home for twenty-five years; and the "Blessed Hope" of Christ's near return has lifted us, as on the crest of a wave, over many phases of life which to others were mysterious and little understood. The present war, for example, was not a surprise; but the fulfillment of anticipations assured by study of prophetic Scripture. Moreover, many things predicted in the Old and New Testaments, as necessary before His return, are being fulfilled in rapid succession before our eyes, viz., the Zionist movement, or awakening nationalism of the Jewish race, and desire to return to Palestine; the unprecedented number and violence of earthquakes; wars and rumors of wars, with famines following; the presence among us of "rich men," who "have heaped treasure together for the last days" (James 5th); the increase of knowledge and travel; commercialism, with the abnormal love of money; the love of pleasure, more than of God; the hatred of restraint, in government, religion and social customs; the modern tendency to idealize man and ignore the great question of sin, in the heart of all; the widespread apostasy of the Christian church throughout the world; and the strides, in our day, of new religions, such as Christian Science

and Spiritism, which ignore God's controversy with man, that, "without the shedding of blood, there is no remission of sin." Further, we are told by Christ that "this Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come."

Are not the Jews today in the position stated in 2nd Corinthians, third chap., 13th and 14th verses, where "the veil is on their hearts," when the Old Testament alone, is read? May not the answer to the great questions of Judaism and Christianity be one and the same, the coming Messiah-Christ? God's Chosen People, the Jews, will not search the Hebrew Scriptures in vain, in order to find evidence of both a suffering Messiah (the Christ) and a reigning Messiah, the coming King. Messiah's death on the Cross was the fulfilling of the former, in order to vanquish sin and Satan. His second coming will be God's public manifestation of the Messiah to the world, as a Divine seal upon His completed work of Redemption and His future Kingdom upon earth. In this great event the Chosen People and the Church will participate.

What has hitherto proved an impossibility, the salvation of the world, both Jew and Gentile, and the inauguration of Messiah's Kingdom, "in power and great glory," will be speedily accomplished by His second advent. There are many who are keenly interested in the Hebrew people and take literally the command: "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love thee." Thousands of Christians view with satisfaction the unlocking of the treasure-house of Jewish prophecy in the Old Testament and the completion of these prophecies in the New. If the first coming was literal, why not the second? If the world-wide dispersion of the Jewish race followed the first coming of the Messiah, because of unbelief, may not the Restoration of the Chosen People be as surely expected at the second? Both are foretold. All eyes shall behold Christ returning in the clouds of Heaven, in judgment upon the nations, at Armageddon, in Palestine. Then shall the Gentile nations be "broken in pieces and consumed" as in the vision described in Daniel 11; and the great expectations of the Hebrew race be realized, as "the God of Heaven sets up a Kingdom, which shall never be destroyed." Christ's reign, as Messiah, will be one of absolute righteousness, when evil will not be tolerated and prosperity, in every form, will obtain. The earth will return to her primeval glory and perfection. The Golden Age of peace and righteousness will be ushered in.

The Scriptures show clearly that the time of great tribulation, which precedes Christ's reign upon earth, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, nor ever shall be" will be also the time of "Jacob's trouble." From all the present "signs of the times," it is believed to be near at hand. But a careful perusal of the Word of God reveals many things; as the saving of true believers in Christ from the Great Tribulation; and the coming, in two stages, first, to "the air," and, after a period often mentioned in the New Testament, second, to "the earth." This interval between the two stages of the Lord's coming is spoken of in connection with the mysterious taking away from the judgments upon earth of the believers in Christ and earthed them "escape" and "to stand before the Son of Man." At the expiration of this period, the Lord will descend, accompanied by these redeemed ones and participate in the closing scenes of the Great Tribulation, at the Battle of Nations, known as Armageddon and which will end the Present Age. It will cover the historic plains of Palestine from Edom to Esdraelon and will witness the defeat of evil in its ripest form and the triumph of Messiah-Jesus, the Anointed One. A large proportion of the prophecies of Daniel, Joel and Zechariah, as well as of St. John, in the Revelations, will receive their final fulfillment at this crucial moment in the history of the world.

What has already been dimly discerned in relation to Daniel's famous Book, throughout the history of the world, since that time, will in a startling climax, be reproduced in the future, or "Time of the End," in Palestine; and the period called the "Great Tribulation;" "A Time, times, and half a time;" "Three years and a half;" and "Forty-two months," will behold a drama played to a finish, such as the world has never seen and never will again. The direct cause is graphically portrayed in the Second Thessalonian epistle. The greatest leaders of armies in past or present history but lead to one, so supreme, so world-wide in authority, that he

is called "the man of sin," the Anti-Christ! And the events of this brief period will crowd upon each other with all the vivid imagery of symbol and fact which God has given us in the last book of the Bible.

In conclusion, a few passing thoughts on the practical value of a study of Christ's return should not be amiss. It is the great incentive to a holy life and the determination to get right with God. It is not a pleasure to a non-Christian to know that Christ may come at any moment. On the other hand, it is the strongest incentive to His followers to be "ready," and not "be overtaken as a thief in the night." It causes a desire "to lay up treasure in Heaven and not on the earth." And the true meaning of events, at present and in the near future, is given to "the Child of God." The clarion trumpet of the Gospel is sounding throughout the whole earth and "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord."

We should all seek to find out God's plans for our world, as revealed in His Word; for, truly, "the secrets of the Lord are with them that fear Him." With the great question of the Garden of Eden settled in our hearts—that it is for man's best interests to accept God's will—always, and without hesitation, we will follow on in the path of Eternity; but never again will sin or sorrow disturb those whose hearts are "fixed" to love, obey and honor God.

To anyone who is interested to pursue the investigation of this subject farther, we would recommend to them a little book called "Jesus is Coming," by William E. Blackstone; it can be had free of charge, by application to the Chinese Tract Society, at the Presbyterian Mission Press, 18 Peking Road.—I am, with thanks, yours truly,

ETHEL M. WOODBERRY.

Open Windows and Really Enjoy Life!

This Fine Theory, if Practised,
Is The Surest Weapon Against
Coughs, Colds and Consumption

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.
Perhaps the first sentiment that rises in the mind at the sight of this title in the admirable "Open Window Week" of the New York City Department of Health takes the form of Alice in Wonderland's question, "Why not?"

Is it possible that after the floods of instruction and reams of good advice which have been poured into our ears and spread before our eyes, placarded, megaphoned, filmed and phonographed, that there can breathe any person so benighted as not to know that the normal state of windows is open?

Indeed, I think it may be safely assumed that we all not only know it but believe it, in an abstract, purely Pickwickian sense, but when it comes to practising it, that is "something else again," as Mawruss expresses it. Certainly, a walk in the dewy morning hours through the

streets of even our most prosperous and desirable residential suburbs, may, even—whisper it gently—past the broad facades of hospitals, past nurses' homes, even past and circling round the homes of prominent members of the medical profession, would give painfully little ground for the belief that anyone in this enlightened community had the habit of living with open windows.

In fact, one cold-blooded and sceptical observer reported just such a trip as this through the most famous and select residential district of Brooklyn—and what the mere name of Brooklyn connotes in culture, intelligence and hygienic up-to-dateness needs no particularization!—in the early Winter, with the painful result of finding that only fifteen per cent of the houses had one or more open windows in front, and that the overwhelming majority of them hadn't a single open window discoverable upon any one of their sides which could be seen from the street! Evidently, whatever we may believe, it is distressingly obvious that at least half, if not two-thirds, still act upon the principle that when we sleep we pass into a sort of hibernating state where we need no oxygen whatever and can comfortably consume our own smoke.

Nor is this painful gap between theory and practise, creed and life, confined to the mere lay part of the community. The struggle for fresh air is just as keen and up-hill, the rarity of it almost as striking, in hospitals, medical colleges, gymnasiums, and the lecture rooms of departments of physical culture. As one of the leading hospital physicians in a great metropolis, a pioneer in the fresh-air crusade, weariedly and discouragingly remarked a few months ago, "There are at least twenty good and sufficient reasons for keeping the windows in a hospital ward shut to one for having them open. And the worst of it is that all the 'subtler' reasons are self-acting, while the 'opening' ones have to be worked by hand by the doctor himself, and the shades fly back shut as if by magic the moment he leaves the building."

Moreover, the sessions of great sanitary congresses and of national public health associations are held in rooms and halls not merely ill ventilated but almost as innocent of any form of ventilation as an Egyptian tomb.

And if anyone wants to know what the early Christian martyrs felt like, all he needs to do is to go round opening windows in street cars, trains and other public places at any time of the year except the dog-days.

Why is this dreadful discrepancy between faith and works, theory and practise? One is, that while it may be healthy to be cool and well-ventilated and a little bit shivery around the edges, it's "darned" uncomfortable, until you get hardened to it, and the average human will headlong "take the cash and let the credit go," and be comfortable in this life, so to speak, even if he does run some risk of suffering in the next, that is, to say, the day after the day after tomorrow, or come remote period like that.

It takes training and mild endurance of suffering to learn to like cool, fresh air, and to enjoy living the outdoor and open-window life. It's well worth the little trouble and discomfort that it costs, and when you have learned the habit, you feel that you never knew what it was to enjoy life before. But it is hard to make the average individual believe it, and so long as he is willing to shut his eyes to everything for the sake of a little comfortable warmth, so long he will remain flabby and frowzy and soft and stuffy and full of coughs, colds and consumptions.

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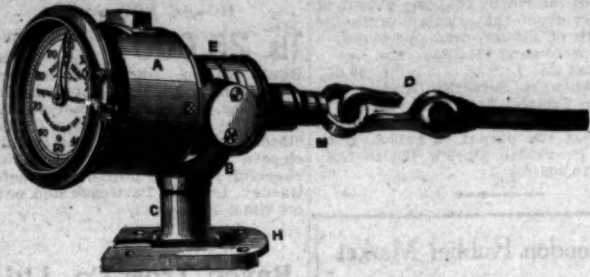
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Daily Home Magazine Page

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When This Universe Dies, Eternal Energy Will Create Another One

By Garrett P. Serviss

IN questions addressed to me, both through letters and by auditors at lectures, I have found a strong resistance and repugnance to the idea that great centres of life and energy, like the earth and the sun, cannot continue to exist forever. It is particularly hard to persuade people that the sun must die.

When the extraordinary properties of radium were discovered and the suggestion was put forth that radium

in the sun might indefinitely prolong the activity of that great body, the idea immediately sprang into immense popularity, and was welcomed in the same way that a new proof of human immortality would be. "The sun is not going to die," people said. "The astronomers are wrong about it. Radium will keep it going forever; and if the sun lives, so will the earth."

Unhappily this very thing, radium, or the property of atomic disintegration (going to pieces), which radium conspicuously possesses, furnishes fresh evidence of the correctness of the astronomical judgment that the sun is mortal. It is true that the presence of a sufficient quantity of radium in the sun might possibly increase the length of time during which the sun will continue to be a sun from

the twelve million years calculated by Lord Kelvin to six thousand million years. But that is not immortality.

As the great French preacher, Bossuet, pointed out in one of his tremendous funeral orations, nothing that comes to an end, no matter how much it may be prolonged, is anything at all when measured by eternity. It is in the end that the tragedy consists.

Now, the great lesson that radium teaches is the perishableness of all things, with the single exception of that to which the word "thing" hardly applies—energy. Energy flits and flutters, like an intangible butterfly, and cannot be permanently imprisoned or destroyed. What we call a thing, or matter, appears to be only a momentary manifestation of energy. Every substance is made up of atoms, but atoms, as radium has helped us to discover, are not the indestructible existences they were formerly supposed to be, but are merely aggregates of electric energy which may, and do, dissolve like morning clouds.

The life of the atom being limited—although it is very, very long—the life of everything made up of atoms must necessarily be limited also. When the scientist stumbled upon the phenomenon of radioactivity, less than twenty years ago, he was like Adam beholding for the first time a dying man. What he had believed to be immortal turned out to be mortal. The atom appeared, of its own accord, as a witness against its supposed eternity. For centuries the old alchemists had been smitten at as crazy, though fascinating mystics, whose lives were passed in a waking dream. But now the atoms of one substance were seen in scientific laboratories, changing into the atoms of another substance, so that one assumption of the alchemists was proven to be true—viz., that if you can get down to the final elements of matter you may be able to handle them like building blocks, tearing down one edifice and constructing out of its bricks an entirely different one.

The bricks are not the atoms, as had been supposed, but the electrons, of which the atoms are made up. And the electrons are not matter, but energy! This apparent reasoning in a circle brings us around to the conclusion that, fundamentally, there is

nothing in the universe but energy; that everything that we see and touch, including ourselves, is simply a phase, or form, of energy, while in regard to energy itself about all that we can say is that it is that power which does and makes things.

It has not yet been experimentally proved, but it is possible, and even probable, that the same property of self-dissolution which makes radium and its associated substances so wonderful, belongs, in a less conspicuous degree, to every kind of matter. Everything is slowly disintegrating. The earth itself is radioactive, and its atoms are dissolving into invisible forms of energy. A rock, a mountain, the great globe itself, according to this view, is no more eternal than a puff of vapor. Mount Blanc is, in its nature, as evanescent as the red cloud that burns over its head in the light of sunset.

The starry universe is like a shower of glittering sparks, struck off from a blacksmith's anvil. The constellations that seem to us to glow with unending splendor will be lost in the blackness of space, only to be replaced by another burst of sparks when the hammer falls again. The suns radiate away their heat and light and become dead stars; the atoms of the dead stars dissolve into electrons, which reshape themselves into new atoms, and so the circle of change begins again.

One of the most astonishing discoveries of astronomical photography is the existence of black nebulae. Associated with some of these black nebulae are luminous nebulae. Many of the luminous nebulae have set themselves into fiery maelstroms, out of which emerge flights of newborn stars. It is not the things that it creates, but it is creation itself which is eternal.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

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Anecdotes of the Famous

Caruso tells the following: The wife of an American millionaire went to a friend of his, a well-known singing master, to train her voice.

She explained that she was in a hurry, as she was going abroad in a week or two, and would, he please start teaching her at once. "I want," she said, "twenty-five lessons before I sail."

"That is impossible, madam," replied the master. "You cannot hurry the voice in that way."

"Why not?" demanded the lady. "I've got plenty of time, and I can take two lessons a day."

The horrified master tried sarcasm. "Or, perhaps," he suggested bitingly, "you would like to take the whole twenty-five lessons right on end, one after the other."

"Splendid!" exclaimed the delighted lady. "When shall we start?"

The Duchess of Westminster, who has been nursing the wounded in her own beautiful hospital "somewhere in Northern France" since the commencement of the war, has the reputation of being the wittiest woman in society. The Duchess tells an excellent story about an ex-Shah of Persia who was very fond of paying compliments to English ladies.

When the Duchess of Westminster was presented, he greeted her heartily. "I have heard much about you," he said. "Your worthy name is well known even in my country."

The Duchess was surprised at first, then a light dawned upon her. "Gracious me! I do believe he mistakes me for Westminster Abbey!" she said. What was more, she was right.

Many years ago Lord Charles Beresford landed at New York, and was asked to dinner by a deputation "you would like to take the whole no denial. He appeared at the banquet in morning dress, his hosts all being correctly attired, and he began his speech by apologizing for his apparent lack of good manners. He had confided his difficulty, he said, in being at the eleventh hour without evening clothes, to the hotel manager, who told him that the solution was quite easy, and that he had only to start a trifle early and call in at Messrs. So-and-so, where he would be accommodated in no time. To his dismay, however, the shopkeeper expressed his regret and inability to comply with his request. "The fact is, sir," he said, "I have generally some twenty-five suits of evening clothes on hire, but there's a big dinner in the city tonight to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and they have all been loaned out!"

George Robey, the actor, tells the following: A certain man who returned to London from South Africa, a multi-millionaire after five years' money-making, invited a friend to visit his mansion in Park Lane.

The friend was expatiating to other friends upon the glories of the establishment—the marble walls, the Turkish carpets, the gold plate.

"And, my boy," he said, "he's got a mint of money. Why, he's got a Rubens a Van Dyke and a Landseer."

"Extravagant boaster!" said one listener. "What does he want three cars for?"

Do You Know That—

A shark's teeth are movable at will, and become erect at the moment the animal is seizing its prey.

There are spiders in Java which make webs, so strong that it requires a knife to sever them.

Germany's first daily newspaper was printed three hundred and eighty-eight years ago.

The only European country which has a lower death rate than England is Norway.

The Chinese were probably acquainted with the use of sugar 2,000 years ago.

A common needle passes through eighty operations in making.

There are about 120,000,000 fish in each square mile of sea.

About one man in 208 exceeds six feet in height.

A watch has 175 separate parts.



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"ST. Charles" Cream Waffles—



1½ Cups Flour

1 Tablespoonful Sugar

3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.

3 Eggs.

1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM

½ Teaspoonful Salt

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

"St. Charles" Cream is sold in three sizes:

Baby, medium and large size tins

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$660
Chartered	\$59 100.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5 Sa.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 152 1/2
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$257 1/2
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	100s.
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug (S)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Com.	\$26. 60.
Philippine	\$2.40
Raub	\$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 1/2
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 57
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 57
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86
Wahwa Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-w-o.	Tls. 158 1/2
E-w-o. Pref.	Tls. 105
International Pref.	Tls. 72
International	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yangtze	Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$128 S.
Green Island	\$11.60 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hill and Holt	\$15 1/2 B.
Livewell	\$91 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$91 B.
Mouffe	\$35
Watson	\$64 B.
Weeks	\$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chemorad	Tls. 1.60
Chemor	Tls. 3.50
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 12 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 1/2
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21
Kamunting	Tls. 7
Kepela	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karab	Tls. 16
Kota Bahru	Tls. 10 1/2
Kroewek Java	Tls. 20 1/2
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 1/2 S.
Permat	Tls. 4.85
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samarang	Tls. 1.07 1/2
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.60
Senawang	Tls. 15 1/2
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 13
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 1 1/2
Sua Mangala	Tls. 6 1/2
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1 S.
Taiiping	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1
Tebong	Tls. 22 1/2
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Zhangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 36
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 6 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

"BICKERTON'S"

"PRIVATE HOTEL"

Established 30 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 2, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying

rate @ 3/8 = Tls. 1.15 @ 71.9 = \$1.60

Tls.

Mex. Dollars. Market rate...

Bar Silver...

Copper Cash...

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/7 1/2 = Tls. 5.55

Exch. @ 71.9 = Mex. \$ 7.71

Peking Bar...

Native Interest...

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver...

Bank rate of discount...

Market rate of discount:

3 m-s...

4 m-s...

6 m-s...

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London...Fr. 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.65

Consols...

Exchange Closing Quotations

London...T.T. 3-7 1/2

London...Demand 3-7 1/2

India...T.T. 260

India...Demand 50 1/2

New York...T.T. 85 1/2

New York...Demand 85 1/2

Hongkong...T.T. 70

Japan...T.T. 59 1/2

Batavia...T.T. 209

Banks Buying Rates

London...nominal 4 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2

London...nominal 4 m-s. Dcy. 3-8 1/2

London...nominal 6 m-s. Cds. 3-9

London...nominal 6 m-s. Dcy. 3-9 1/2

Paris...nominal 4 m-s. 517

New York...nominal 4 m-s. 88 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-

CHANGE FOR JANUARY

11-Hk. Tls. 5.21

Hk. Tls. 1=Franc 5.23

Hk. Tls. 1=Mark 14.36

Gold 1=Hk. Tls. 1.10

Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.78

Hk. Tls. 1=Rupiah 2.83

Hk. Tls. 1=Rs. 2.99

Hk. Tls. 1=Mex. \$1.50

Hk. Tls. 1=Noninal.

New York Bullion Report

New York, December 18.—Mr. S.

R. (Wagel reports as follows:—

Gold

About \$35,000,000 arrived from

Ottawa on British account. The only

other movement was the withdrawal

of \$1,100,000 for Cuba.

The movement of gold of the Dis-

trict of New York, during the week,

was as under:

Exports \$11,427,863. Imports \$336,

622.

The money market has, once

again, been unsettled. Call money

on Monday rose to 10 per cent, but

time rates were practically unchang-

ed. The continued arrivals of gold

on British account, and the restric-

tion of business, have contributed,

as far as possible, to stabilize the

rates; but the liquidation on the

Stock Exchange, partly on account

of the German Chancellor's state-

ments about peace, and partly be-

cause of the very high level prices

of many stocks, has affected the

money market. The position, of

course, depends very much on the

nature of the collateral available;

but for various reasons, the sur-

pluses of banks have not increased

as much as was expected. Most part

of the American funds in London

have been brought back, and money

in London is dearer than during the

past four months.

British purchases in the Argentine

are to be financed by the issue of

British treasury bills, and arrange-

ments are being made to place

\$250,000,000 worth of bills in that

country. Although there is no agree-

ment it is understood that British

investments in Argentina will be the

collateral for the bills.

The Bank of England lost during

the week £88,000; the Bank of

France gained 11,240,000 francs; and

the Reichsbank gained 271,000 marks.

The arrivals of gold helped Ster-

lings, which have improved con-

siderably for demand since the close

of last week. Business, however, is

of much smaller proportions, than

during recent months. It is believed

that this rise is the last flicker be-

fore the inevitable break.

France improved in sympathy with

Sterlings, and the nature and

volume of business remained un-

changed.

The peace proposal of Germany

as well as the reduction in her pur-

chases in Scandinavia helped to

strengthen market rates, which im-

proved over 12 per cent. At the

close, however, the market became

steady and even slightly inclined to

ease off.

The advance in Sterlings and

France has helped all the Allied

Exchanges. Lires had a notable

advance, although there was no

adequate reason for the improve-

ment. Roubles were weak in the

early part of the week; but at the

close were steady at higher rates.

Vienna Kronen also benefited by

the rise in German Exchange. The

Scandinavian Exchanges were all

remarkably firm and steady, at last

quotations.

Silver

The reduced production of silver

in the United States and Canada, on

account of the scarcity of cyanide,

has helped to strengthen silver, and

prices have reached the level of last

May. There is still no speculative

business. Owing to heavy ship-

ments, the market may have a

temporary decline.

Demand comes from the same

quarters, as during the previous

weeks, and the stock in London is

just enough to supply the demand.

The China Exchanges are remark-

ably firm, but the rates for forward

are slightly lower. The stock in

Shanghai is unchanged.

India continues to be a good

buyer, but the up-country demand

has slightly decreased. With the

beginning of the year, the demand

will once again increase.

The Bank of France lost 3,035,000

francs of its silver reserve.

During the week, 2,734,574 ounces

were shipped from New York to

London.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong

Electric at \$51 are a neglected

market. China Lights could be placed

at \$44 and Hongkong Trams have

come to business at \$7.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.—The

following is an approximate statement

of the traffic receipts for the week

ending January 20, 1917.

Receipts Aggregate

for week. Receipts \$

This year...\$13,641 \$37,589

Last year...11,300 32,836

Increase...2,341 4,753

Decrease...

Miscellaneous.—China Borneo

sellers at \$5 and buyers at \$7 1/2. China

Providents are quoted nominally at \$9.

Wm. Powells could be placed at \$6 1/2

and Waterboats, following on the

reduction of Capital announcement,

firmed to a buying rate of \$16. Dairy

Farms continue to offer at \$25.

Cements could be placed at \$11.60.

Companies Reports.

Hongkong Central Estate, Limited.

"The Net Profits for the year

ending December 31, 1916, including

\$8,576.00 brought forward from last

account, after paying all charges and

providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts

amount to \$85,269.57.

It is proposed to pay a Dividend of

\$7 per share, absorbing \$70,000, and

after writing off Directors' and

Auditors' Fees there remains a balance

of \$11,119.57 to be carried to the credit

of a new Profit & Loss Account."

Hongkong Land Investment &

Agency Co., Ltd.

"The Net Profits for the year ending

December 31, 1916, including \$54,160.12

brought forward from last account,

after paying all charges amount to

\$415,855.05. From this amount an

Interim Dividend of \$2.50 per share

has already been paid.

It is proposed to pay a Final

Dividend of \$2.50 per share, and after

writing off Managing Directors' Fees

there remains a balance of \$40,536.40

to be carried to the credit of a new

Profit and Loss account."

West Point Building Co., Ltd.

"The Net Profits for the year ending

December 31, 1916, including the

amount brought forward from the

previous year amount to \$68,863.87.

From this amount an Interim Dividend

of \$2 per share has already been paid,

and after writing off Directors' and

Auditors' Fees is now proposed to pay

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Dec 31	Ningpo	Amoy	1154	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YTPD
Jan 2	Livorno	Amoy	385	Br.	B. & S.	APCW
Jan 31	Singapore	Amoy	3033	Br.	A. P. Co.	APCW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3808	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	H XIII
Aug 5	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2661	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Jan 16	Swatow	Fortuna	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Dec 27	Nanking	Fengtien	187	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Feb 1	Chetoo	Glenhurst	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 19	Japan	Glenhurst	4066	Br.	Glen Line	YTDW
Jan 13	Foochow	Haiming	1345	Br.	M. B. K.	YTPD
Jan 13	Foochow	Haiming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	BND
Jan 13	Foochow	Haiming	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	BL
Feb 1	Japan	Hirado maru	888	Jap.	M. B. K.	CLTW
Feb 1	Japan	Hirado maru	1307	Br.	B. & S.	WTV
May 23	Hankow	Kiangsu	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangchi	1836	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	TKDD
Jan 18	Chetoo	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YTPD
Jan 21	Chinwangtao	Kwangchi	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YIPDW
Feb 1	Japan	Kwangchi	1244	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KMAW
Feb 1	Japan	Kwangchi	148	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
Nov 18	Hankow	Kwangchi	306	Br.	J. M. & Co.	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Kwangchi	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Kwangchi	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Kwangchi	406	Am.	S. O. Co.	SOUC
Jan 23	Hongkong	Kwangchi	6064	Br.	F. & O.	BIX
Feb 1	Japan	Kwangchi	141	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Feb 1	Japan	Kwangchi	2184	Jap.	N. Y. K.	YKDW
Jan 21	Wenchow	Kwangchi	681	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YKDW
Feb 1	Japan	Kwangchi	738	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.	SMRW
July 30	Tsingtao	Kwangchi	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	BIX
Dec 31	Chetoo	Kwangchi	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BIX
Jan 31	Chinwangtao	Kwangchi	401	Chi.	S. S. N. Co.	KNA
Jan 15	Hankow	Kwangchi	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CLTW
Feb 1	Hankow	Kwangchi	475	Br.	C. I. & K. Co.	CEPW
Feb 1	Hankow	Kwangchi	1778	Jap.	M. B. K.	HTPW
Feb 1	Hankow	Kwangchi	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Feb 1	Hankow	Kwangchi	1862	Br.	B. & S.	WTV
Feb 1	Japan	Kwangchi	2286	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NTKW

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 35 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.L.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kiang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower), Halphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18, The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and sold, and collection of Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Halphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., (Chairman).
C. E. Anton Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Holo, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund, Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hailan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan Hongkong) Tsingtau, chendze, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chetoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dairen) O-A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserves \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Taingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chikiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

Bankers:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lianyung, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up... U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTO ESPASIO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulds 55,000,000 (about \$4,583,333)

Reserve Fund—Gulds 9,925,431 (about \$827,126)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:
Banjermain Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tabin-Tunggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tail Current Accounts at 2 per p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 3	4.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monasale	Br.	C. P. O. S.
15	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	F. M. S. S. Co.
11	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 3	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Corallie	Fr.	Cle M. M.
6	9.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	10.30	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	11.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	noon	Yokohama, etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
17	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	6.30	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 3	7.00	Marseilles etc.	Persia maru	Fr.	Cle M. M.
11	noon	London etc.	Artus maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	Marseilles etc.	Corallie	Fr.	Cle M. M.
25	noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	..	Genoa etc.	Glenmar	Br.	Glen Line
4	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 3	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yungchow	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Swatow	Kiangtan	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kashang	Br.	B. & S.
8	11.00	Takao, Poochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinking	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingang	Br.	B. & S.
11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
13	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
13	..	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. A. S. S. Co.
21	..	Hongkong	Tamsui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 3	..	Chinwangtao direct	Shinfoo	Chi.	K. M. A.
3	9.00	Tientsin	Tenyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
3	..	Chinwangtao direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
3	D.L.	Dalny	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
4	1.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shinfoo	Br.	B. & S.
6	9.00	Dalny	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	11.00	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
9	11.30	Tientsin and Dalny	Kingsing	Jap.	S. M. R.
9	D.L.	Dalny	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 3	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangtan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	D.L.	Wuhu	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	M.N.	do	Luoyi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
6	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	B. & S.
7	M.N.	do	Kuangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
8	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
8	M.N.	do	Kiangtan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
9	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
11	M.N.	do	Kiangtan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	M.N.	do	Loonho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12	M.N.	do	Kiangtan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 2	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Feb 2	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2100	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	NSCW
Feb 2	Swatow	Tamsui	910	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 2	Japan	Fushan maru	1276	Jap.	M. & K.	MSKW
Feb 2	Japan	City of Vienna	4160	Br.	M. & K.	SWW
Feb 2	Hankow	Nippon	4013	Sw.	E. A. C.	SHW
Feb 2	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 2	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 2	Tientsin, Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
2	Tientsin	Tenyo maru	1278	Jap.	S. M. R.
2	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	1918	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	Hankow etc.	Salwo	1881	Br.	J. M. & Co.
2	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.
2	Dalny	Hangchow	1401	Br.	B. & S.
2	Chefoo	Hunan	1863	Br.	B. & S.
2	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Penza	1670	Rus.	R. V. F.
2	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	B. & S.
2	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
P & O	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	150	Brotherton
K & N	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
ODW	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick
B & N	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3215	10		Fewel

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decedee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, February 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N. K. K. Wharf on Monday, Feb. 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kutwo tons 2664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, the 5th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tuckwo tons 3770 Captain Philip, will leave on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luanyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, February 3, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Shinfoo, February 3, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Fengtan, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, February 4, at 10 a.m. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Proteus February 5, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

DALNY.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kingsing, Captain Meyrick, will leave on Friday, the 9th instant, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiatgeen, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tamsui, Captain J. A. McCulloch, will leave on Sunday, the 4th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Koonshing, Captain Wright, will leave on Sunday, the 4th instant, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 5th inst. at 4 p.m. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Ngankia, Poyang, Tamsui, Tungling and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Singkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtan, Shantung, and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Tramp Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fenchow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

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HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Chenan, Captain H. A. Wayell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at daylight. This steamer has extra large staterooms (steam heaters), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, \$50.00 single and \$80.00 return. Shanghai to Canton \$55.00 single and \$85.00 return. Return tickets are available for six months. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Kashang, Captain G. Byers will leave on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wingsang, Captain Morrison, will leave on Thursday, the 8th instant, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, on Saturday, February 3, The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru, on Saturday, February 3, The

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

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Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

1917	1917
MONTEAGLE	13 Feb.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 Apr.
MONTEAGLE	18 Apr.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	7 July
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	21 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW

General Agent, Passenger Dept.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. 181 and 182

L. E. N. RYAN,

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 Tons.	Feb. 3	1917
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	Feb. 16	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Mar. 1	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 9	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	" 23	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	April 5	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	" 19	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May 1	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	" 15	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 26	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June 8	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 22	"

Business and Official Notices

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

175th Production

"PASSERS BY"

A Play in Four Acts

by

C. Haddon Chambers

Thursday, 15th February, 1917
Saturday, 17th

The Booking Office will be opened at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Nanking Road, at 8 a.m. on Friday, 9th February, 1917, for Members only, and on Saturday, 10th Feb., 1917, for the public.

By Order,

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

12573

LYCEUM THEATRE

In Aid of the French War Orphans
TONIGHT

Monday, February 5th
at 8.30 p.m.

"LA NAVARRAISE"

Opera in 2 Acts, by Massenet

CASTE
La Navarraise Madame Thue
Araquil Mr. Speciman
Garrido Mr. Currie
Remigio Mr. Blom
Ramon Mr. Casella
Bustamente Mr. Gjerding
Chorus of Soldiers
Stage Manager Mr. Lemiere
Orchestra Conductor Mr. Alberti

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Ballet, in one act

Book & Music by Mr. L. de Luca
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Pierrette Miss Brodie
The Moon Miss E. Neucomb
The Comet Miss Valentine
The Columbine Mrs. Baker, the
Misses Carlisle and Harris
The Harlequins The Misses Lin-
naas, Trueman and Looze
The stars Mrs. Mason, The
Misses Agassiz, Coghille,
Evans, Neucomb and Rees
Polichinelle Mr. Boesi

Orchestra Conductor..Prof. Manikus

Booking at Moutrie & Co.,
First Performance
Boxes will be sold privately.
Dress Circle and Stalls \$5. Pit \$3.
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Ordinary prices: Early doors Gallery
\$1.50.

12402

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

12439

Just Arrived

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Shanghai General Store

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SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

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Bill Smith when a boy in school was quite bright. And soon learned to read and add and to write. But when asked by the school-ma'am: "What taught men to fly?" He replied: "If you please, mum, 'twas 'Upper Crust' Rye."



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12617

DR. G. DE PERINDORGE

has resumed his practice,

Union Building.

12515

The Oriental Press

Mr. Richard Chester has been appointed the Advertising Manager of the Oriental Press from this date. As heretofore communications respecting Advertising or Printing addressed to the Manager, the Oriental Press, will have our best attention.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS.

February 1st, 1917.

12578

The Country Club.

Thursday, Feb. 8, at 9.15 p.m.

Mr. Ayscough

will speak

"About the Land we Live in"

Illustrated by lantern slides prepared

by Mr. J. C. Carter,

in aid of the

War Dressings and Bandage Department,
British Women's Work Association.

Tickets, \$2.00 each, may be obtained from:

Mr. L. de Luca, The Palace Hotel;
Mrs. E. M. Gull, 17 The Bund; Mrs. Merriman, 15A Ferry Road; Mrs. Phillips, British Consulate-General; Mrs. Samson, The Astor House Hotel; Mr. A. P. Stokes, 36 Welhwei Road; Mrs. Wrightson, 154 Bubbling Well Road; and from the Secretary and Members of the Country Club.

12516

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12606 F 18

CHINESE TEACHER, holding excellent references from foreign gentlemen, is prepared to take additional pupils for lessons in written and colloquial Mandarin. Low terms. Modern methods. Success guaranteed. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

12598 F 3

EXPERIENCED TEACHERS are ready to give lessons in French, Latin, Italian, Russian, German, Turkish, Arabic and Japanese. Please apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

12503 F 3

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGHLY educated Chinese, with knowledge of typing and book-keeping, is open for employment. American firm preferred. Please apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

12413 F 4

BUILDING overseer, expert in concrete work, open for engagement. Ten years building overseer in Shanghai. Excellent references. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

12614 F 9

POSITION WANTED by lady, with good knowledge of stenography and typing. No previous experience. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

12622 F 3

YOUNG LADY (beginner) desires position as stenotypist. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

12588 F 4

WANTED for work in outport (mission station), a lady stenographer. Home provided. Address to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS, stating qualifications.

12576 F 3

YOUNG MAN (neutral) seeks position as office assistant. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, import, exports, bookkeeping and type-writing. At references. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

12502 F 3

YOUNG Chinese seeks position after 5, as clerk or typist. Hard worker. Moderate pay accepted. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

12521 F 4

WANTED, position as salesman or clerk by a foreigner, speaking fluently several languages. Solid references and long experience. Please apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

12504 F 2

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED immediately, small house, flat or bungalow. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

12612 F 6

WANTED, a furnished house of 4 to 5 bedrooms, with garden, etc., for 6 months to one year. Please send particulars to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.

12597 F 6

FURNISHED HOUSE, Western district or French Settlement, desired by neutral family. Apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.

12603 F 4

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

12400

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, large sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.

'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET, in private neutral family, furnished room, with or without board. Central district. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

12607 F 9

TO LET: Nice quiet neutral family, in Carter Road, has one furnished bedroom with bathroom, telephone and every convenience. Only those with quiet habits need apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

12605 F 6

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, superior and comfortably-furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, overlooking tennis lawn; large verandah, bathroom attached, telephone, tram station. Excellent table. Terms moderate.

12527 F 4

TO LET, No. 328 Avenue Joffre, (German house), well-furnished room, with board.

12595 F 9

TO LET, in Western district, well-furnished attic room, with board. Terms, \$65 month. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

12579 F 4

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12440 F 4

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

12589 F 4

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, high-pedigreed Airedale terrier (bitch), 8 months old, strong, healthy. Free distemper, no vice. Tls. 75. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.

12615 F 4

FOR SALE, good selection of pianola records, \$2 each. \$40 lot of 22. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

12610 F 4

FOR SALE, one new, double-barrel, 20-gauge, automatic ejector "Thaca" shot-gun. Tls. 75. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

12618 F 4

FOR SALE, a pointer bitch, one year old (white and lemon colour), partly trained, \$35. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

12619 F 4

FOR SALE: 6½ mows in French Concession, on Rue Ratard. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.

12543 F 4

8-ROOMED house to let, furnished. Furniture can be taken over entirely, if desired. Hongkew district. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

12622 F 3

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, from February 16th, 1917, No. 51 Rue Pere Robert, 5 rooms and attics, 2 tiled baths, flush closets, detached, with large garden, corner house. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12532 T. F.

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12582 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12584 T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED from 1st March, governess for British child, 6 years old. Any nationality, enemies excepted, suitable. Please apply, stating nationality, age, qualifications and salary required, to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.

12621 F 4

WANTED, Chinese assistant and cashier for retail business. Must have security. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

12616 F 6

WANTED, compradore for good local business and export. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

12616 F 6

WANTED, lady correspondent, with knowledge of German and English; also for general office assistant. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

12596 F 4

APARTMENTS WANTED

BACHELOR desires small furnished flat, or would share furnished flat or house with other bachelor. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.

12589 F 4

FOR SALE, in Tientsin, in the French concession, office and dwelling-house, with large godown, on about 5 mows. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

12543 F 4

ONE treadle Singer Sewing Machine, with all accessories, \$58. Warranty of the said machine for five years. Can be seen at No. P-474 Nanking Road.

12537 F 4

MIMEOGRAPH, or "Junior" Multigraph, also typewriters required: must be in perfect condition. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

12589 F 4

ONE 12-bore, hammerless, ejector gun, in leather case, first-class English maker. Any reasonable offer will not be refused. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

12594